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ABSTRACT

As mandated by Pennsylvania's Child Protective Services Law (Act 124), the document presents the Department of Public Welfare's 1979 report on child abuse. Following an introductory section is a brief section on the nature and scope of the problem. Section III outlines the past year's activities of the Department of Public Welfare's Office of Children and Youth, Childline and Abuse Registry, regional offices, and the public education program. A fourth section focuses on the establishment of services available through Child Protective Services. Results of a survey regarding attitudes toward Act 124 is noted to reveal that the two services which seem to be the most difficult to implement are parenting education and self help groups. Section V presents funding data, while Section VI offers recommendations to the act to strengthen services to children and parents and lists results of program evaluation along with recommendations. Section VII includes articles with the following titles and authors: "The Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect from a Federal Perspective" (G. Koch): "Child Abuse-Neglect Resource Center" (J. Crumbley): "Philadelphia County Parent Action Network" (W. Fickling): "Erie County Voluntary Intervention and Treatment Program" (D. Bartlett): and "Parents Anonymous of Pennsylvania" (J. Diederich). A final section cites statistical data on reporting of suspected child abuse, completion of investigations, results of investigations, age of children abused, injuries sustained due to abuse, deaths attributed to abuse, protective custody, and repeated abuse. Appended are Office of Children and Youth forms, directories of Regional Offices and County Children and Youth Agencies, a list of Parents Anonymous Chapters in Pennsylvania, a list of speakers and trainers in Pennsylvania, a selected bibliography, and information on films relating to child abuse. (SBH)

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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

1979 International Year of the Child

– U.N. Declaration of the Rights of the Child

The right to *affection, love and understanding.*

The right to *adequate nutrition and medical care.*

The right to *free education.*

The right to *full opportunity for play and recreation*

The right to *a name and nationality.*

The right to *special, care if handicapped.*

The right to *be among the first to receive relief in times of disaster.*

The right to *to a useful member of society and to develop individual abilities.*

The right to *be brought up in a spirit of peace and universal brotherhood.*

The right to *enjoy these rights, regardless of race, color, sex, religion, national or social origin.*

JUN 9 1980

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
HARRISBURG

THE SECRETARY

TELEPHONE NUMBER
(717) 787-2600/3600

The Honorable Dick Thornburgh
Governor of Pennsylvania
Harrisburg, PA 17120

Dear Governor Thornburgh:

In compliance with the Child Protective Services Law of 1975 (Act 124), I am submitting the Department of Public Welfare's 1979 Annual Child Abuse Report.

During the International Year of the Child, a year devoted to the needs and rights of children, the abuse and neglect of children by their caretakers continued to be a serious social problem in Pennsylvania and across our nation. Although the number of reports of suspected child abuse declined last year in Pennsylvania, the percentage of cases of confirmed child abuse (serious physical injuries, mental injuries, sexual abuse and serious physical neglect) increased.

In 1979 at least 4,304 children in Pennsylvania were the victims of child abuse. (We know that the abuse of countless other children goes unreported and that many others are the victims of less serious but nevertheless harmful abuse and neglect.)

On a more positive note, county children and youth agencies are working hard to provide rehabilitative services to abused children and their families. County budgets for child abuse services increased 42% last year; this indicates that counties were increasing and strengthening services to children in their own homes in an effort to reduce the number of children who have to be placed in foster homes or institutions. Research shows that 80% of all abused children can be maintained safely in their own homes provided there are adequate social services available in the community. Services cannot be developed or expanded without a corresponding increase in expenditures.

The law requires that the counties complete their abuse investigations within 30 days and notify the ChildLine of the status of the reports; i.e. whether the report is "founded", "indicated", or "unfounded." If the report is not filed within 60 days, it is considered to be "unfounded" and all information must be expunged. The percentage of reports that were expunged because the county did not notify ChildLine within 60 days decreased from 13.3% in 1978 to 5.6% in 1979.

Much remains to be done in protecting all the victims of child abuse. There are four victims in every case: the child, who suffers the immediate pain but carries the emotional scars for life; the perpetrator, who wants —but is unable— to be a good parent and lives with feelings of guilt; the next generation, because an abused child is likely to become an abusing adult; and society, because 90% of all criminals were abused as children.

We cannot relax our efforts on behalf of abused children. We must continue to commit staff and financial resources to protect not only this generation but future generations of children and adults.

Sincerely yours,

Helen B. O'Bannon

Helen B. O'Bannon

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HELP

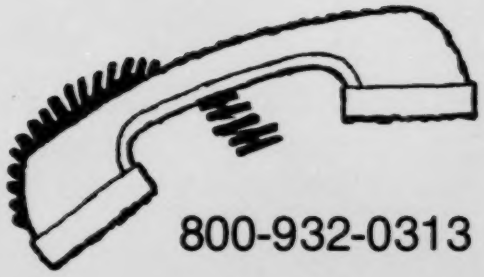
STOP

child abuse

REPORT IT

Call the Toll-Free ChildLine. . . .

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE,
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17120

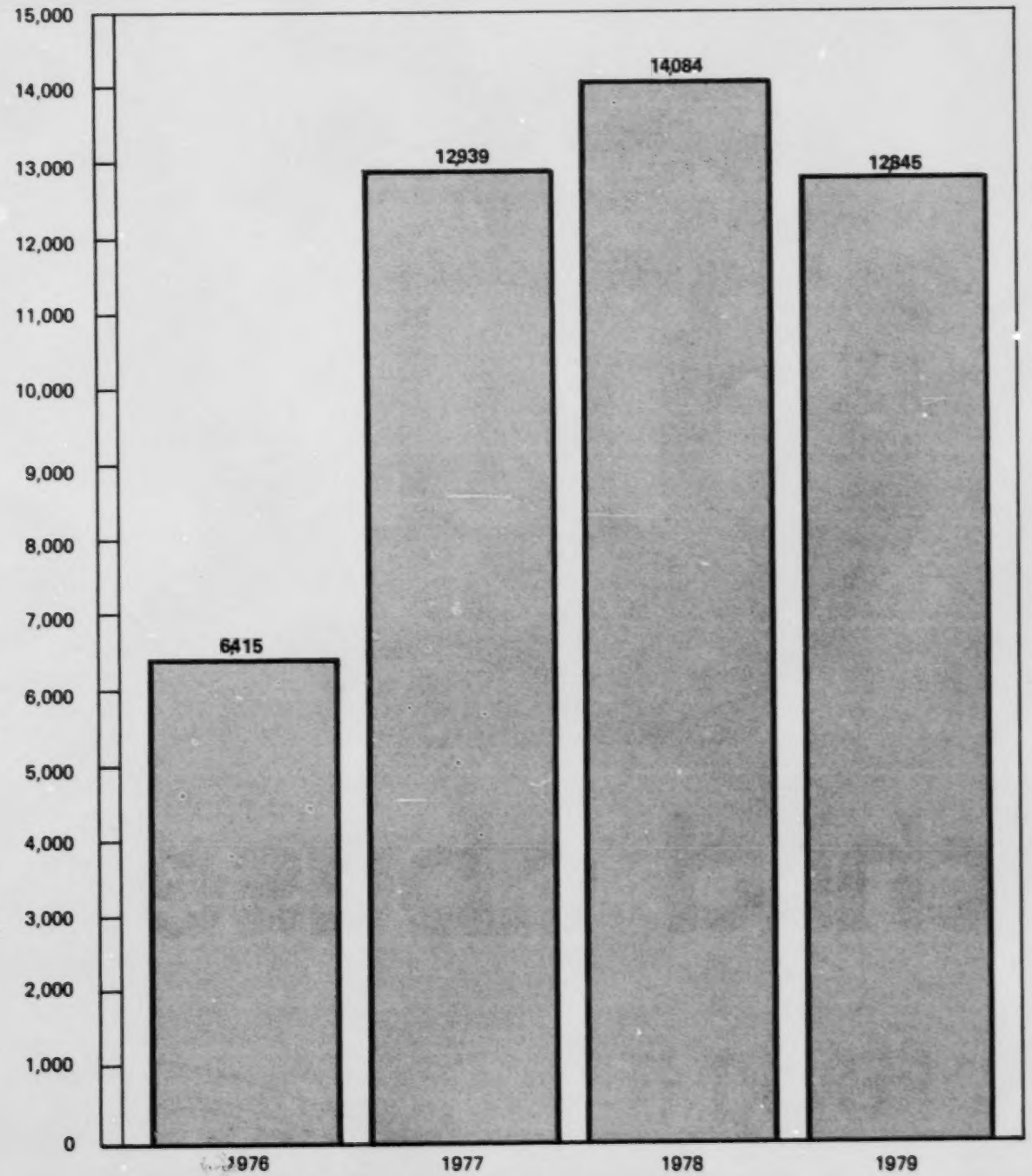


800-932-0313

C

FIGURE I

REPORTS OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE - STATEWIDE
1976 - 1979



NOTE: 1976 was the first full year of reporting under Act 124.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Child Protective Services Law (Act 124) enacted on November 26, 1975, requires the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare to prepare and submit an annual report on child abuse to the Governor, General Assembly, and each county children and youth agency by April 15 of each year.

The 1979 Child Abuse Report was prepared by staff from the Office of Children and Youth, Welfare Press and Publications Office, the Division of Management Consulting Services, and the Office of Information Systems. This fourth annual report covers the period January 1, 1979, through December 31, 1979, and contains information on the following subjects:

- The nature and scope of the problem of child abuse,
- The prevention of child abuse and neglect from a federal perspective,
- Assistance and role of a National Resource Center for minority groups,
- A description of the Department's efforts in implementing the act,
- County children and youth agencies' role in the investigation and treatment of child abuse,
- Efforts of self-help groups in preventing and treating child abuse,
- Results of a survey of county children and youth agencies, child abuse programs,
- A statistical analysis of the reports of suspected child abuse made to the Department,
- Recommendations for amendments to the act to strengthen services to abused children and their parents, and
- Costs to the Commonwealth.

II. NATURE AND SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

The true incidence of child abuse and neglect in the U. S. is yet to be fully known and documented. There is vast inconsistency in the use of statistics to describe the problem and its magnitude. Accurate data are difficult to obtain because of such factors as:

- variation in definitions of abuse and neglect among the states and persons required to report;
- an unwillingness of persons to report suspected cases to authorities or otherwise become involved; and
- variation in data collection methods.

The National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, after analyzing the data contained in various studies and other available data, estimates that if comprehensive reporting existed in all states there would be as many as a million reports of abused and neglected children each year, approximately 200,000 abused and 800,000 neglected. They also estimate that 2,000 children die each year from child abuse and neglect-related injuries.

The National Center, through a contract with the American Humane Association, conducts a national analysis of official child neglect and abuse reporting.

Although Pennsylvania does not use the official reporting forms developed by the American Humane Association, this state's statistics are made available to the Association to be included in its annual report. The most recent statistics available are for 1978. Some highlights from the 1977 and 1978 reports which have public policy implications are as follows:

- "Nationally, the number of official reports of child abuse and neglect continues to climb annually, reflecting a 24 percent increase between 1976 and 1977 and a 19 percent increase between 1977 and 1978. It is likely that these reported increases are due largely to more comprehensive reporting coverage, and not simply to dramatic increases in the actual incidence of child maltreatment."
- "Child maltreatment is clearly a family problem; over 90 percent of the perpetrators were the child's own parents. Examining the characteristics of these families reveals that in general they are poor, they are headed by parents with limited education, and they are subject to a number of stress factors, including a broken family, insufficient income, and inadequate housing. In addition, although nonprofessionals are most likely to bring a case of child maltreatment to the attention of the appropriate child protective agency, the substantiation rate for nonprofessionals is considerably lower than that of child care professionals."
- "The children who suffered maltreatment are of all ages and of both sexes, and as a group, they did not seem to have any special characteristics that contributed toward their maltreatment. The major form of maltreatment was deprivation of necessities, and only a small minority suffered major physical harm. In comparing stress factors for neglect and abuse reports some differences in the two profiles appear. For abuse, characteristic stress factors include a lack of tolerance and a history of abuse as a child; for neglect the major family characteristics include the lack of sufficient income, social isolation and family discord."
- "The services these families received included casework counseling, health services, and foster care, among others. However, 15 percent of the substantiated reports indicated there was no action taken, which suggests that the child protective services system does not have adequate resources to meet the needs of the children and families reported."
- "There has been some question about the mandatory reporting of neglect. Yet our data indicates not only that child neglect is the major problem confronting child protective services, but also that the severity of impact on the child in terms of medical consequences is almost as great for neglect as for abuse."
- "The data point to the need for more support services, especially day care and homemaker services to families who have neglect and abuse problems. Since so many children remain at home and relatively few cases are adjudicated, greater emphasis must be applied to providing support services to families."

- "Special attention is warranted for the selection and training of social workers who are responsible for case management and counseling services to families and children."
- "The data indicate only about half of the reports were validated. Even though this could represent an understatement, it suggests the need to increase public awareness of what constitutes neglect or abuse rather than continue to simply stress the importance of reporting. There is also a need for more specialized intake services to facilitate appropriate referral, interpretation of agency policy, and case acceptance guidelines which minimize the load of inappropriate cases being investigated by field workers."
- "The data clearly indicate that the victims of child abuse and neglect are older, as well as younger, children. The need to adjust the services response to accommodate the special problems associated with older children is now recognized and supported by this data. It is still abundantly clear, however, that the severity of the impact of abuse and neglect is greater on the very young child."

In view of these findings, certain observations can be made for Pennsylvania.

1. The Pennsylvania Child Protective Service Law does not cover the total spectrum of protective services, but rather limits findings of abuse to those cases that result in serious physical injury and sexual abuse. (For this reason Pennsylvania is not eligible for funding under the Federal Statute.) The finding that child neglect has almost as great an impact on a child as abuse needs to be evaluated in view of Pennsylvania's double standard for protective services.
2. The need for more support services is evident in Pennsylvania. Since only 10 to 15 percent of abused children in Pennsylvania are removed from their homes, the need for in-home services is clear. Because of the large volume of reports, many protective service agencies are hard pressed to provide timely and adequate investigations, much less provide follow-up services. Purchase of services from other community agencies is an answer, if funds are available to do so.
3. The training and retention of staff in protective services is also a problem. A recent study showed that the average length of time a worker remains in protective services in Pennsylvania is 18 months. Training in case management is needed by line and management staff.
4. The need for increased public awareness of what constitutes child abuse is also evident. This problem is compounded by Pennsylvania's dual standard for protective services and the need to properly "fit" each report into the appropriate statute. Further, all reports received at the ChildLine must, by law, be investigated as reports of suspected child abuse (Act 124) rather than general neglect (Public Welfare Code and Act 333). This increases the number of inappropriate reports that must be investigated by field workers and, in part, accounts for the large number of "unfounded" reports (65-70%) that exist each year in Pennsylvania.
5. The need to adjust services to the special problems associated with certain age groups also exists. This is especially true for the sexually abused teenager.
6. That the number of reports of abuse and neglect increased nationally in 1978 but decreased in Pennsylvania in 1979 is indicative of the need to develop new public awareness materials.

In spite of the many needs that currently exist with protective services is Pennsylvania, we have come a long way since the first recognized case of child abuse was handled under a "cruelty to animal" statute in New York in the 1870's. The nature of child abuse and its dynamics have been more clearly defined as we have moved from identifying the problem to treating it.

For example, it is known that child abusers are not "horrible." They are usually ordinary people caught in life situations beyond their control. They have problems in coping with stress and this prevents them from dealing with their personal problems effectively. They often are people who feel isolated and are unable to reach out and ask for help. In some cases, they were abused as children themselves, and because this is the only kind of parenting they know, they repeat it with their own children.

Abusers cross the boundaries of race, ethnic heritage, religious faith, and socio-economic condition. It is a myth that child abuse is the exclusive problem of the poor. Because the well-to-do are usually more able to keep the problem a secret, people tend to believe that abuse occurs only in low-income families. Abusers are victims just as their children are. With adequate rehabilitative services at least 80 percent can be helped to learn to cope with their problems and become capable parents. They need help, not punishment. It is a sad irony that the vast majority of abusers genuinely love their children. They simply lack the resources to cope effectively with their surroundings.

Why does child abuse happen? There are no easy answers. Recent studies show a correlation between economic factors, such as the rate of unemployment and inflation, and the rate of child abuse. In addition to those external factors that have a bearing on abuse, there are personal and social considerations. It is generally found that child abuse is most likely to occur when:

1. ***An adult has the potential to abuse.*** (The adult was abused as a child, is isolated from friends, doesn't like himself/herself, has unmet emotional needs, lacks emotional support, and/or views the child with unrealistic expectations.)

2. ***He/she views the child as "special" or different.*** (The adult perceives the child as set apart from other children, perhaps because the child was unwanted or has a birth defect.)

3. ***There is a crisis or series of crises.*** (The crisis does not have to be major. An argument, a broken clothes washer — almost anything can trigger an abusive incident.)

A combination of these factors, plus the fact that the child is nearby and usually unable to protect himself/herself, can result in abuse. Children seldom trigger the abuse. They are the victims of problems which are not necessarily related to them at all.

III. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE ACTIVITIES

A. OFFICE OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH

The Office of Children and Youth in the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare is made up of three bureaus: The Bureau of State-Supervised Programs, the Bureau of State-Operated Programs and the Bureau of Child Development. An administrative unit is incorporated into the office structure and provides the necessary support services. The Office develops regulations, policies and programs that affect both dependent and delinquent children and youth in Pennsylvania. A monitoring function to insure compliance with regulations is accomplished through the regional offices, which supervise the children and youth agencies and institutions. The Bureau of State-Supervised Programs relates primarily to county children and youth agencies which provide services to dependent, delinquent and abused children. The Bureau of State-Supervised Programs is responsible for those programs where the service is provided dire:tly to the client by the state. These programs are ChildLine, Interstate Placements, Intercountry Adoptions, Pennsylvania Adoption Cooperative Effort, Youth Development Centers, Youth Forestry Camps, and associated programs. The Bureau of Child Development carries responsibility for day care programs in the Commonwealth.

The Director of Protective Service Programs works with both bureau directors in implementing the Child Protective Services Law, as ChildLine is a state-operated program while the other responsibilities fall within the functional jurisdiction of the Bureau of State-Supervised Programs.

The Protective Services Unit within the Bureau of State-Supervised Programs accomplisned the following in 1979:

1) Section 13 of the Child Protective Services Law states, "The Department and each child protective service, both jointly and individually, shall conduct a continuing publicity and education program." In keeping with this requirement, protective service staff provided speakers for 12 training seminars for professional staff; five for various civic and fraternal organizations, 18 TV and radio programs, and seven newspaper interviews.
2) The Unit co-sponsored with the Milton S. Hershey Medical Center a two-day conference on the subject of sexual abuse. Over 370 people attended and heard a national expert on child sexual abuse. Workshops followed, where participants explored a variety of topics on sexual abuse. Funding, in part, was made possible through a grant from Region III of the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare under the provisions of the Federal Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1974.
3) All counties are required by law to submit an Annual Plan and budget estimate for services to delinquent and dependent children and youth. The Child Protective Services Law requires, in addition to the "Annual Plan", a "Local Plan" describing the implementation of services to abused and neglected children within each county. Joint review of these plans are conducted by staff in the regional and central offices to insure compliance with applicable Departmental regulations. Staff from the Bureau, including ChildLine, reviewed all of the Local Plans for Protective Services for compliance with the law and regulations.
4) In March 1979 State Senator Michael A. O'Pake introducted proposed amendments to the Child Protective Services Law. At the hearing held in Philadelphia the Department submitted written comments on Senate Bill 526 to the Senate Committee on Aging and Youth. In follow through activity, the Department, after consultation with the Task Force on Child Abuse, a subcommittee of the Pennsylvania Children and Youth Administrators, Inc., submitted suggested language to amend the Child Protective Services Law. See Section VI of this report for details of the proposed amendments.
5) The Bureau of State-Supervised Programs developed a contract with Parents Anonymous of Pennsylvania to assist it in developing a state office of Parents Anonymous . Contract monies were used primarily to provide training and technical assistance to persons interested in establishing local self-help groups. The funds were part of a grant from the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare under the provisions of the Federal Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act
6) The Child Protective Services Law and attending Departmental Regulations give any subject of a report of child abuse the right to request the Secretary of the Department or his/her designee to amend, seal or expunge information contained in the pending complaint file or the Statewide Central Register on the grounds that it is inaccurate or it is being maintained in a manner inconsistent with the act. The Secretary has designated a staff member in the Bureau of State-Supervised Programs to act as her agent for these requests. In 1979 the Bureau received and processed 15 requests. Four reports were expunged at both the state and local levels because they were being maintained in a manner inconsistent with the provisions of the act. In 11 reports, the information was determined to be accurate and maintained in accordance with the act.

   When requests are refused, as in the 11 reports, the subject has the right to a hearing before a hearing examiner in the Department's Hearing and Appeals Unit. Three such hearings were held in 1979. Two requests were denied and the information remains on file at both the state and local level. A decision on the third hearing,is pending.

   Eight persons requested the name of the person who reported them for suspected child abuse. Only the Secretary of the Department may release this information if the determination is made that it would not be detremental to the safety of the informant. The Secretary denied all eight requests.
7) Under the provisions of the Federal Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act states are eligible for

funds to strengthen and improve services to abused and neglected children by meeting ten criteria stipulated in the act. Pennsylvania sibmitted an application in 1976 but was determined ineligible for funds because it failed to meet all ten conditions in the act. The state reapplied for funds in 1979 but the application was again denied. Pennsylvania is not eligible because of failure to comply with the following requirements:

a. The state limits the reporting of child abuse and neglect to a child "who exhibits evidence of **serious** physical or mental injury." This imposes a more restrictive definition than the federal regulation permits.
b. The state fails to include threatened harm in the definition of child abuse and neglect.
c. The federal regulation excludes from the definition of an abused child any child who does not receive medical treatment because of the legitimate religious beliefs of his/her parents. Pennsylvania's "religious" exception is limited to cases involving threatment by "prayer alone." This would not cover situations where a religious principle other than prayer is a factor.
d. The term "reason to believe" is used in the state law instead of "suspected" as a condition for reporting abuse. If the law is amended to include the above provisions prior to May 31, 1980, the deadline for submitting the grant proposal, the Department will reapply for these funds.

8) The Secretary of the Department directed staff of the Office of Children and Youth, the region, and the Office of Legal Counsel to conduct a performance audit of a county Child Protective Service (CPS) during 1979. The recommendations of the audit team for improving services were accepted and implemented by the county commissioners and the CPS. Staff from the appropriate regional office are providing technical assistance and supervision to the county in implementing the changes.

9) A staff member of the Bureau continues to be the state liaison with the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect. A major role of the liaison is to serve on the steering committee for the Region III Resources Center of the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The Resource Center is under contract to the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect to provide training and technical assistance to the states in Region III, which includes Pennsylvania.

10) The Department issues Social Service Memoranda (SSM) which are intended to clarify Departmental policy and procedure. Two SSM's were issued by the Protective Service staff in 1979 providing clarification on numerous complex issues that counties confront in implementing Act 124. The content of these SSM's will be incorporated into Departmental regulations when they are updated.

B. CHILDLINE AND ABUSE REGISTRY

Administrative Structure

ChildLine performs those duties assigned to it by Section 14 of Act 124. It is staffed by 11 telephone counselors, two supervisors, three clerical persons and the administrator. Three daily shifts provide around-the-clock telephone coverage seven days a week.

Telephone System

ChildLine's telephone system includes three incoming toll-free lines available to anyone in the state to report suspected child abuse, day or night, weekdays, weekends, or holidays. These lines are activated by calling the appropriate access code plus **800-932-0313.** Out-of-state callers cannot use the toll-free lines but can call 717-783-8744. Each toll-free line is answered directly by a telephone counselor. In addition to the toll-free lines, there are four outgoing Wide Area Telephone System (WATS) lines used to make child abuse referrals to county children and youth agencies and for administrative purposes. The telephone system includes a conference connection allowing ChildLine personnel to talk to two persons on the same connection.

Pending Complaint File Section

The Pending Complaint File Section contains only the reports of suspected child abuse under investigation by Child Protective Service Units. Upon receipt of such a report from either a mandated or non-mandated source, the ChildLine worker processes the report for entry into the Pending Complaint File.

Only the following information is kept in the Pending Complaint File: name of the subject(s) of the report; date(s), nature and extent of the alleged instances of suspected child abuse; home address of the subject(s) of the report; age of the child(ren) suspected of being abused; locality in which the suspected abuse occurred; and progress of any legal proceedings brought on the basis of a report of suspected child abuse.

When the county Child Protective Service unit forwards the results of the investigation, the report is removed from the Pending Complaint File and processed according to the status of the evaluation. Reports not received within 60 days are removed and expunged as "unfounded."

Central Register Section

The Central Register Section contains reports of child abuse which, after investigation, were determined to be either "founded" or "indicated."

The information contained in the Central Register is identical to that kept in the Pending Complaint File and, in addition, includes the status of the evaluation.

A Child Protective Service worker may use the ChildLine for determining the existence of a "founded" or "indicated" report on his/her behalf or on behalf of a physician when either has a child before him/her suspected of being abused. ChildLine, through the use of a master file card system, has the capability of determining the existence of a prior registered report by either the child's, parent's, or perpetrator's name.

The amount of information that can be released from the Central Register is limited by law. Information is released only after the Child Protective Service worker has been properly identified and has a legitimate need for such information.

The Central Register is maintained as a manual filing system. During 1979, the names of 706 children were expunged from the Central Register because they became age 18. Of this total, 679 were "indicated" reports and 27 were "founded" reports. In addition, 98 records were expunged from the Central Register during 1979 because of change in the initial finding as reported by the various Child Protective Service agencies. As of December 31, 1979, the names of approximately 15,700 children were on file in the Central Register.

Reporting Procedures

If a report of suspected abuse is received initially at ChildLine, the worker secures as much information as possible from the caller. The Central Register is checked for prior reports, a case number is assigned, and the Child Protective Service Unit is immediately informed, both orally and in writing, of all known information.

All reports initially received by the Child Protective Service Unit and relayed to ChildLine are subjected to the same procedures as if received by ChildLine initially.

When the suspected abuse has been committed by an agency or any of its agents or employees, the report is referred to the DPW Regional Office staff for investigation.

Table I shows the day of the week and time of day when reports of suspected child abuse were received at ChildLine. Most reports of suspected child abuse were received Monday through Friday between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. In 1978 the most reports were received on Monday (18.7%) but in 1979 the most reports were received on Friday (18.7%) Receipt of reports was highest on Mondays in 1977 and 1978 and Fridays in 1976 and 1979. The percentage of reports received on weekends increased from 9.3% in 1978 to 9.6% in 1979.

Case Monitoring

On a daily basis, ChildLine staff monitor the reports in the Pending Complaint File to determine if the follow-up reports are received within the 30- and 60-day time periods prescribed by law. The regional office staff are notified when reports are not received within 30 days. Those reports not received within 60 days are destroyed as "unfounded."

Confidentiality

All reports and report summaries at ChildLine are confidential by law and may be made available only to the following persons:

1. Staff of the Child Protective Service Unit in the course of official duty.
2. A physician or the director of a hospital or medical institution where the child suspected of being abused is being examined or treated.

TABLE I

REPORTS OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE LOGGED AT CHILDLINE (DAY OF WEEK BY TIME OF DAY)

DAY OF WEEK	TOTAL	8 A.M. - 12 NOON	12 NOON 4 P.M.	4 P.M. - 8 P.M.	8 P.M. - 12 MID	12 MID - 4 A.M.	4 A.M. - 8 A.M.
Sunday	605 (4.7)	87 (14.4)	166 (27.4)	135 (22.3)	145 (24.0)	45 (7.4)	27 (4.5)
Monday	2222 (17.3)	603 (27.1)	900 (40.5)	429 (19.3)	203 (9.1)	36 (1.6)	51 (2.3)
Tuesday	2,341 (18.2)	715 (30.5)	852 (36.4)	464 (19.8)	217 (9.3)	52 (2.2)	41 (1.8)
Wednesday	2,304 (17.9)	676 (29.3)	909 (39.5)	446 (19.4)	193 (8.4)	45 (2.0)	35 (1.5)
Thursday	2,342 (18.2)	682 (29.1)	926 (39.5)	406 (17.3)	230 (9.8)	67 (2.9)	31 (1.3)
Friday	2,401 (18.7)	670 (27.9)	1013 (42.2)	439 (18.3)	215 (9.0)	33 (1.4)	31 (1.3)
Saturday	630 (4.9)	106 (16.8)	170 (27.0)	162 (25.7)	129 (20.5)	42 (6.7)	21 (3.3)
TOTALS	12,845 (100.0)	3539 (27.5)	4936 (38.4)	2481 (19.3)	1332 (10.4)	320 (2.5)	237 (1.8)

NOTE: Figures represent reports received initially by ChildLine and County Children and Youth Agencies. Percentages in total column represent percent of week, others represent percent of day.

3. A guardian ad litem.
4. The Secretary of Public Welfare.
5. Deputy Secretary for Social Services, DPW.
6. Commissioner of the Office of Children and Youth, DPW.
7. ChildLine staff.
* 8. Director of the Bureau of Child Welfare.
** 9. Regional Office child welfare staff.
10. Court, pursuant to a court order.
11. The subject of a report upon written request.
12. Any person, agency, or institution upon written consent of all subjects of the report.

WILLFUL RELEASE OF SUCH INFORMATION, OTHER THAN TO THE ABOVE, CONSTITUTES GROUNDS FOR SEVERE DISCIPLINARY ACTION UP TO AND INCLUDING DISMISSAL.

ChildLine's premises are secured so that only duly authorized staff may gain admission.

Research File of Non-Identifiable Information

This file contains non-identifiable information on all reports processed at ChildLine. The information is maintained to conduct studies of the data. The following is included in this file on all reports:

- the date(s), nature and extent of alleged instances of abuse;
- the locality at which the suspected abuse occurred;
- the status of the report, and
- the result of any legal proceeding brought on the basis of the report of suspected child abuse, omitting names and addresses.

Notifications

ChildLine notifies the county Child Protective Service unit and all subjects of the report of any expunging of reports when *(1)* a report is "unfounded"; *(2)* there is a formal change in the report by an order of the Secretary of Public Welfare; *(3)* the subject child reaches his/her 18th birthday—all subjects of the report receive expurgation notification letters on all reports. Only the child's name is removed from "founded" reports while all other subjects remain on file in the Central Register.

REQUIRED EXPUNCTION OF INFORMATION IS ACCOMPLISHED BY USE OF A PAPER SHREDDER. EXPUNGED INFORMATION CANNOT BE RETRIEVED BY ANY MEANS.

Audits by the Attorney General's Office

To ensure that ChildLine is operating in compliance with the mandates of the Child Protective Services Law, the State Attorney General is required to conduct an audit of the Central Register and Pending Complaint File at least once every three months to ensure that the expurgation requirements are being fully and properly conducted. In 1979 there were four reports, found in the course of these audits, that had not been expunged from the Pending Complaint File within 60 days from the date when the report was filed.

The attorneys who conducted these audits raised questions about some reports they felt were not being maintained in accordance with the provisions of the law. ChildLine staff contacted the Child Protective Services involved and resolved the issues by either clarifying the information or changing the status of the report.

Other Services

In 1979, the ChildLine program received 23,421 calls. Of this total 8,377 calls were not abuse or neglect referrals. This is a 25% increase over last year. This increase can be explained in part by the publicity ChildLine received through the media and the accessibility of ChildLine as a toll-free 24 hour-a-day program. Since ChildLine became operational the number of these calls has quadrupled in three years from 2,164 in 1976 to 8,377 in 1979.

These calls are considered "Information/Referral Calls." They involve the dissemination of requested information, counseling, handling complaints regarding county agencies' services, and referral to county resources.

Of the 8,377 Information/Referral Calls, 7,374 were received from private citizens. The presenting problem in the majority of calls was a family or individual problem. Most of these calls were handled by ChildLine counselors who gave the necessary information to the caller.

Table II shows the categories of persons who telephone ChildLine for reasons other than to report suspected child abuse or neglect. Figures from 1978 are included to show the comparison between the last two years.

TABLE II

SOURCE OF CALL

SOURCE OF CALL	1978	1979
Individual (Private Citizen)	5,955 (88.6)	7,374 (88.0)
Educational	152 (2.3)	195 (2.3)
Public Social Services Agency	241 (3.6)	346 (4.1)
Private Social Services Agency	82 (1.2)	82 (1.0)
Law Enforcement Agency	60 (0.9)	63 (0.8)
Medical Agency/Institution	139 (2.1)	170 (2.0)
Other	92 (1.4)	147 (1.8)
TOTAL	6,721 (100.0)	8,377 (100.0)

**Recently changed to the Bureau of State-Operated and State-Supervised Programs in the DPW Office of Children and Youth.*

***Recently changed to Children and Youth staff.*

As mentioned earlier, the most frequent reason for calling ChildLine was a family or individual problem. The following table identifies other reasons persons called the ChildLine.

TABLE III

TYPE OF CALL

TYPE OF CALL	1978	1979
Family/Individual Problem	2,673 (36.3)	3,143 (34.4)
Request for Printed Material	1,024 (13.9)	865 (9.5)
Complaint Re: Agencies/Institutions	98 (1.3)	87 (1.0)
Questions Re: Law/Regulations/ ChildLine	1,402 (19.1)	2,399 (26.3)
Referral - Insufficient Information for Investigation	1,185 (16.1)	1,531 (16.8)
Miscellaneous (Prank, Chronic, Opinion)	339 (4.6)	274 (3.0)
Other	633 (8.6)	837 (9.2)

The response to these calls is presented in Table IV in five categories. Of the total calls, 91.4% resulted in information, referral, and/or counseling being provided.

TABLE IV

RESPONSE TO CALLER

RESPONSE TO CALLER	1978	1979
Information Provided as Requested (Printed and/or Verbal)	3,092 (41.4)	4,217 (44.1)
Counseling Provided	973 (13.0)	1,196 (12.5)
Complaint Referred for Regional Investigation	14 (0.2)	12 (0.1)
No Specific Response (Prank, Opinion, Chronic)	980 (13.1)	807 (8.4)
Referred to Other Agency/ Resource	2,418 (32.3)	3,329 (34.8)

In 1979, 3,329 (34.8%) callers were referred to local agencies or resources. A statewide social services directory, updated periodically by ChildLine staff, is available to aide the telephone counselors in referring callers to local resources. Table V shows the resource to which callers were referred in the community. Most, 2,644 (70.3%), were referred to a public social service agency.

TABLE V

REFERRAL RESOURCES

Agency/Resource to Which Caller Was Referred	1978	1979
Educational	49 (1.8)	68 (1.8)
Public Social Service Agency	1,784 (64.4)	2,644 (70.3)
Private Social Service Agency	191 (6.9)	143 (3.8)
Law Enforcement Agency	182 (6.6)	154 (4.1)
Medical Agency/Institution	47 (1.7)	43 (1.1)
Legal	195 (7.1)	276 (7.3)
Other	317 (11.5)	438 (11.6)
TOTAL	2,765 (100.0)	3,766 (100.0)

Under Departmental regulations, ChildLine also serves the Juvenile Justice System by receiving reports on youth detained in approved and non-approved jails and detention facilities more than 35 consecutive days. ChildLine has no legal monitoring responsibilities in these detention reports and only informs appropriate state programs of the reports.

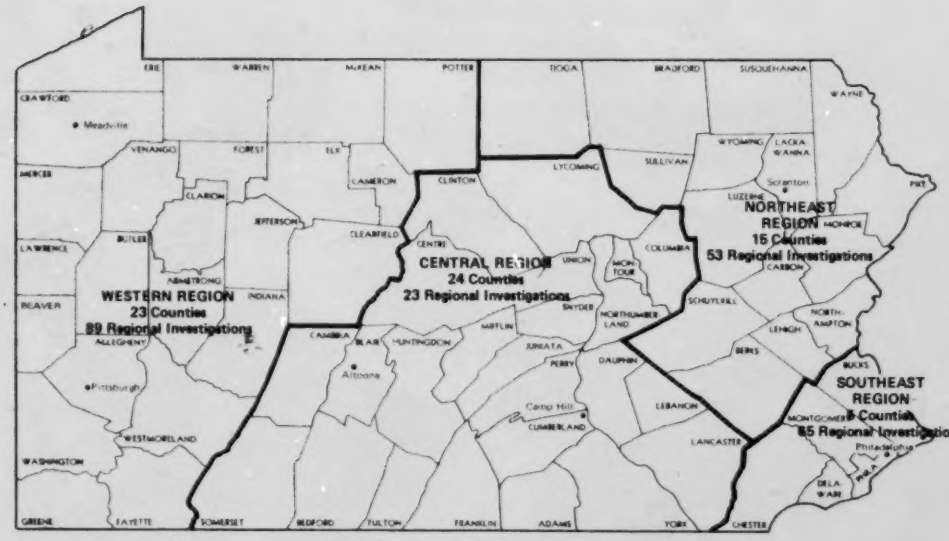
Any subject of a report of suspected, "indicated" or "founded" child abuse is entitled to receive a copy of that report upon written request. ChildLine received and filled 26 such requests in 1979.

C. REGIONAL OFFICES

In an effort to bring government closer to the people and to be more responsive to the needs of the citizens of Pennsylvania, the Department established four regional offices. There is staff in each region who handle many of the Department of Public Welfare activities. This section of the report focuses on the regional activities relating to child abuse and the county children and youth agencies they supervise. Figure II shows the division of the state into regions, the number of counties in each region, the city where the regional office is located, and the number of reports of suspected abuse investigated by the staff in each region.

(See Appendix B for complete addresses and phone numbers of the regional offices.)

FIGURE II



The Northeast Region Children and Youth Office is staffed with one supervisor and three field representatives who cover a 15-county area totaling 10,011 square miles.

The Southeast Region Children and Youth Office is staffed by a regional director and nine field representatives and includes five counties, with 2,184 square miles, including the city of Philadelphia.

The Central Region Children and Youth Office is staffed by a regional director and six field representatives for a 24-county area totaling 16,584 square miles.

The Western Region Children and Youth Office is staffed with one director, one supervisor and four field representatives covering a 23-county area totaling 17,244 square miles.

One of the major responsibilities of the regional children and youth offices is to supervise and evaluate services provided by the county children and youth social service agencies. Regional staff also give technical assistance to other social service agencies and institutions providing mandated children and youth services. Interpretation of laws and regulations is provided through the regional offices to ensure uniformity among the 67 counties.

Other specific duties of regional staff regarding Act 124 include:

- Assisting counties in the development of the local plan for Child Protective Services.
- Reviewing and approving local Child Protective Service plans.
- Following up on delinquent reports (not received at ChildLine from the county Child Protective Service within 30 days).
- Interpreting policy.
- Assisting in training county staff.
- Assisting counties in developing contracts for receipt of Title XX funds to offset additional costs resulting from Act 124.
- Investigating complaints regarding the quality of services being provided by local social service agencies or institutions.

Section 16 of the Child Protective Services Law mandates that the county child welfare agency shall be the sole agency responsible for receiving and investigating all reports of suspected child abuse; however, when the suspected abuse has been committed by the agency or any of its agents or employees, the Department shall assume the investigatory role. Thus, regional offices conduct investigations when the relationship of the alleged perpetrator to the county agency is one where there is an apparent conflict of interest as described above. The regional offices are on call to ChildLine to receive these reports 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

The regional staff conducted 230 investigations of suspected child abuse, a decrease of two from 1978. Twenty reports were still under investigation at the close of 1979 and will be included in the 1980 report.

Of those reports investigated, 143 involved children in agency-approved foster homes, one more than investigated in 1978. In the past three years, while the number of reports of abuse involving children in foster care has remained constant, the number of "indicated" reports has steadily decreased from 41 (28.5%) in 1977 to 29 (20.2%) in 1979, with an accompanying increase in the number of "unfounded" reports, from 103 (71.5%) in 1977 to 114 (79.8%) in 1979.

Both the total number of reports and the percentage of the state total investigated have decreased consistently over the past three years in the Northeast and Southeast Regions. In Central Region there was a decrease between 1977 and 1978, from 24 (16.7%) to 18 (12.7%), but a substantial increase between 1978 and 1979, from 18 (12.7%) to 31 (21.7%). In the Western Region there was an increase between 1977 and 1978, from 49 (34%) to 59 (41.5%), but a decrease between 1978 and 1979 from 59 (41.5%) to 56 (39.2%).

TABLE VI

REGIONAL INVESTIGATIONS OF ALLEGED ABUSE IN FOSTER HOMES

Region by Status of Finding

1977 - 1979

REGION	1977			1978			1979		
	Indicated	Unfounded	Total	Indicated	Unfounded	Total	Indicated	Unfounded	Total
Central	3 (2.1)	21 (14.6)	24 (16.7)	6 (4.2)	12 (8.5)	18 (12.7)	2 (1.4)	29 (20.3)	31 (21.7)
Northeast	15 (10.4)	8 (5.6)	23 (16.0)	7 (4.9)	12 (8.5)	19 (13.4)	4 (2.8)	11 (7.7)	15 (10.5)
Southeast	7 (4.9)	41 (28.4)	48 (33.3)	9 (6.3)	37 (26.1)	46 (32.4)	11 (7.7)	30 (21.0)	41 (28.7)
Western	16 (11.1)	33 (22.9)	49 (34.0)	16 (11.3)	43 (30.3)	59 (41.5)	12 (8.4)	44 (30.8)	56 (39.2)
TOTAL	41 (28.5)	103 (71.5)	144 (100.0)	38 (26.8)	104 (73.2)	142 (100.0)	29 (20.2)	114 (79.8)	143 (100.0)

PERCENT = PERCENT OF STATE TOTALS

During 1979 the regional office staff also investigated reports of suspected abuse involving 62 children in child caring institutions considered agents of county children and youth agencies. This is a decrease of 14 from 1978. There was an overall increase between 1977 and 1978 but a decrease between 1978 and 1979.

Although not documented statistically, there is a concensus among Departmental staff that many incidents of suspected abuse perpetrated on children in child care facilities go unreported. Many of the incidents are handled administratively within the institution and result in disciplinary action against the staff member. Others are overlooked or considered appropriate discipline. But, this is in violation of the Act, which mandates that suspected abuse of a child by a person responsible for that child's welfare must be reported to the ChildLine and investigated according to the mandates of the Child Protective Services Law.

There were 25 other reports investigated by the regional office staff that involved an agent of the agency but not foster children or children in institutions; i.e. children in pre-adoptive homes, natural children of foster parents, or children in family day care homes.

Table VII shows a comparison of the last three years of the number and disposition of reports involving child care facilities that were agents of the county children and youth agency.

TABLE VII

REGIONAL INVESTIGATIONS OF ALLEGED ABUSE IN CHILD CARING INSTITUTIONS

Region by Status of Finding

1977 - 1979

REGION	1977			1978			1979		
	Indicated	Unfounded	Total	Indicated	Unfounded	Total	Indicated	Unfounded	Total
Central	1 (3.2)	3 (9.7)	4 (12.9)	0	0	0	1 (1.6)	3 (4.8)	4 (6.4)
Northeast	4 (12.9)	6 (19.4)	10 (32.3)	3 (4.0)	22 (29.0)	25 (32.9)	2 (3.2)	17 (27.4)	19 (30.6)
Southeast	0	9 (29.0)	9 (29.0)	4 (5.3)	21 (27.6)	25 (32.9)	2 (3.2)	11 (17.7)	13 (20.9)
Western	2 (6.5)	6 (19.3)	8 (25.8)	2 (2.6)	24 (31.6)	26 (34.2)	9 (14.5)	17 (27.4)	26 (41.9)
TOTAL	7 (22.6)	24 (77.4)	31 (100.0)	9 (11.8)	67 (88.2)	76 (100.0)	14 (22.6)	48 (77.4)	62 (100.0)

PERCENT = PERCENT OF STATE TOTALS

There is no "founded" category in Tables VI or VII because no case was petitioned to the local court for a finding of abuse.

Table VIII shows the type of suspected abuse perpetrated by a caretaker who was an agent of the county agency; thus the investigation was conducted by the regional office staff. The largest number of reports involved physical injuries, which is consistent with the findings for children who are in their own homes. It is particularly distressing to see that children who are removed from their own homes, often because they were abused, are then mistreated by those to whom society entrusts their care.

TABLE VIII

TYPE OF SUSPECTED ABUSE BY LOCATION OF THE CHILD BY REGION 1979

PLACEMENT	REGION	TYPE OF INJURY			
		PHYSICAL	MENTAL	SEXUAL	NEGLECT
FOSTER HOME	Central	11	1	2	1
	Northeast	24	0	5	1
	Southeast	25	1	9	10
	Western	44	0	18	0
RESIDENTIAL FACILITY	Central	3	1	0	1
	Northeast	17	0	3	0
	Southeast	12	0	1	0
	Western	18	2	7	0
OTHER	Central	3	0	1	0
	Northeast	2	0	0	0
	Southeast	6	1	4	0
	Western	5	0	2	0
TOTAL		170	6	50	13

Grand Total of all types of suspected abuse by location of children in regions — 239

NOTE: This chart reflects more injuries than reports of suspected abuse because more than one category of abuse was reported for some children.

The profession has conducted research on the characteristics of abusing parents. Because children removed from their parents are often abused, this could indicate that some children provoke abuse, in which case placing them in alternative living situations without appropriate social services for both the child and foster parents may not solve the problem.

D. PUBLIC EDUCATION

Previously developed public awareness materials continued to be distributed in 1979. The theme of these materials is to encourage both mandated and non-mandated reporters to report suspected child abuse. More than 235,000 pieces of material were distributed in 1979.

A new publication was developed and distributed, entitled *"The ABC's of Conducting a Public Awareness Campaign on Child Abuse."* The manual is designed to help community organizations, civic clubs, church groups, and agencies conduct a public awareness campaign about child abuse and provides suggestions to answer the following questions about conducting such a campaign:

- What is child abuse?
- What can and is being done to deal with the problem?
- How can we focus public attention on child abuse?
- How should we plan our campaign?
- How should we deal with the media?
- How can we present our message most effectively?
- What resources are available to help us educate the public about the problem of child abuse?

In January, the documentary film *"Raised in Anger"* was broadcast nationally on the Public Broadcasting System. Staff from the Department contacted all public broadcasting stations in Pennsylvania and encouraged them not only to air the film but also to follow it up with a panel of experts from the community who would discuss the problem of child abuse from a state and local perspective. All nine stations showed the film and five followed it with a live panel or interview-type show. Over 700 calls were received during the follow-up programs. The Department purchased the film, which is available to anyone in the state interested in borrowing it.

The Department purchased six new films on child abuse during 1979. A "film festival" was held in each region for county children and youth agencies to preview them and to determine the appropriate use and audience for each film.

Through the Department's film library, 316 requests to borrow films on child abuse and neglect were filled. Unfortunately, numerous requests were not filled because the films were not available for the date requested. Persons wishing to borrow a film are advised to submit their request several months in advance.

In addition to the material available through the Department, four other sources provide information on child abuse and neglect:

1. The American Humane Association
   Child Protection Division
   5351 S. Roslyn St.
   Englewood, Colorado 80111
2. Institute for Urban Affairs & Research
   Resource Center
   Howard University
   2935 Upton St. N.W.
   Washington, D.C. 20008
3. National Center for Child Abuse and Neglect
   Department of Health, Education & Welfare
   Washington, D.C. 20201
4. National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse
   332 S. Michigan, Suite 1250
   Chicago, Ill. 60601

IV. COUNTY CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICE ACTIVITIES

A. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES (CPS)

Section 16 of Act 124 requires every county children and youth agency to "establish" a 'child protective service' within each agency" which is the sole agency "responsible for receiving and investigating all reports of child abuse." The Child Protective Service (CPS) is charged with investigating such reports swiftly and competently, providing protection from further abuse and

providing rehabilitative services for both children and parents in order to "preserve and stabilize family life wherever appropriate."

Local Plan

Each year the CPS is required to prepare a plan for providing child protective services in its county. This requirement includes not only a stipulation to meet with local law enforcement agencies, the court, and appropriate public law enforcement agencies, but also a mandate for the CPS to hold public hearings for citizens' input. The plan must cover the provision of the following services: "establishment and operation of multidisciplinary team, instruction in education for parenthood, protective and preventive social counseling, emergency caretaker services, emergency shelter care, emergency medical services, and the establishment of groups organized by former abusing parents to encourage self-reporting and self-treatment of present abusers."

Each local plan must be submitted to the Department and approved by both the regional and central offices. As a result of the plans reviewed in 1979 for 1980, 60 counties received either final or provisional approval of their local plans. Approval of plans in seven counties was pending as of December 31, 1979.

Staff

The CPS is required to have sufficient staff to receive and investigate reports at all times, take protective custody when necessary, and provide rehabilitative services to the family. Usually, the CPS includes the agency director, a supervisor, caseworkers, and clerical personnel. In those counties where the requirement to establish a separate CPS was waived by the Department, staff provide the services required under the act in addition to providing other children and youth social services.

Required Staff Activities

The Child Protective Service worker performs the following activities in implementing Act 124:

- receives reports of suspected abuse;
- initiates an investigation of all reports of suspected child abuse within 24 hours;
- evaluates such reports to determine if temporary protective custody is indicated. If the information obtained is not sufficient to make a decision regarding the need for initiating protective custody actions, the worker immediately begins an on-site investigation to determine such need;
- notifies the subjects in writing of the existence of a report of suspected child abuse and their rights as stipulated by the act;
- arranges for temporary placement in appropriate facilities of children taken into protective custody;
- advises the person/persons taking a child into protective custody of the proper procedures to follow:
- arranges for the Child Protective Service attorney to petition the court of appropriate jurisdiction when a court order is needed to continue protective custody;
- arranges for a guardian ad litem through the courts when any legal proceeding arises from child abuse;
- reports to the coroner if abuse is suspected in the death of a child;
- develops a treatment plan, and provides or arranges for rehabilitative services for the child and family when appropriate.

B. SERVICES AVAILABLE THROUGH CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES

The services described in this section are to be provided in each county as mandated by the act.

Multidisciplinary Teams

The concept of a multidisciplinary team approach was conceived in a hospital setting where members of various professions who work on cases met to discuss case situations, determine the most appropriate diagnosis and treatment modalities, and plan for the immediate and future needs of the child and family. Usually, there is a core group which meets and then draws in others, depending on the individual circumstances of each case. The core group may consist of any combination of the following professionals: pediatrician, psychiatrist, social worker, attorney, psychologist, registered nurse, and/or educator.

Another function of members of a multidisciplinary team is to conduct a needs assessment survey and, after identifying the gaps in the service delivery system, work toward filling such gaps in the community. Such a multidisciplinary team may be composed of business, social, political, and religious leaders of the community who are accustomed to bringing about changes on a communitywide basis. They would also invite other individuals and representatives from civil, fraternal, and service organizations to become members of the team as the need arises.

The above descriptions outline the two major roles multidisciplinary teams can play. The law mandates the use of multidisciplinary teams in case management and community organization.

Instruction in Education in Parenthood

This service speaks primarily to prevention of abuse, but it is also important in teaching individuals parenting skills after an actual incident(s). The requirements under Act 124 for this service include:

- establishing programs for the community and ongoing training for CPS personnel pertaining to the experiences and responsibilities of parenthood in an effort to prevent initial or recurring abuse;
- preparing and distributing throughout the community materials pertaining to the experiences and responsibilities of parenthood; and
- making available instructional material for use in educational institutions, religious centers, and other educational settings.

It is agreed by professionals that a step toward prevention of child abuse would be for schools to offer parenting education as an integral part of the curriculum. The Education Commission of the National Advisory Committee of Child Abuse has thoroughly examined and endorsed this concept as a strategy for primary prevention of child abuse and neglect.

Much remains to be done at both the state and county levels in implementing this concept further, especially through the preparation and distribution of materials

dealing specifically with the experiences and responsibilities of parenthood. The availability of instructional materials for use in appropriate settings is also an effort requiring further development.

This service also includes some very specific treatment programs provided after an investigation discloses that abuse has occurred. Trained parent educators are available to provide in-home services. Such persons may include homemakers, home nutritionists, home health aides, and foster grandparents. Group efforts may include parent effectiveness training (P.E.T.), family enrichment programs, or other similar programs, provided either directly by the child welfare agency or by referral.

Self-Help Groups

Self-help groups for abusive or potentially abusive parents or any person desiring such service are modeled after the Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) concept. Act 124, through Departmental regulations, requires that each county CPS "arrange for the development within the community of ongoing self-help groups organized by former abusing parents for the purpose of eliminating or reducing abusive or potentially abusive behavior. Such groups shall be based on voluntary participation and shall be open to all persons who experience a need for such service."

While county children and youth agencies "arrange for the development" of self-help groups, it is extremely important that such groups be autonomous and not directly affiliated with the agency. Children and youth agencies promote, encourage, endorse, and support the development of, and refer prospective members to, such groups. Some county children and youth agencies have been directly involved in establishing self-help groups by providing funds and/or technical assistance to community sponsors; however, these groups are not otherwise affiliated with the agency.

Information on the locations of the various chapters in Pennsylvania is available in Appendix C of this report, or by calling ChildLine (toll-free **800-932-0313**), Parents Anonymous of Pennsylvania (toll, except in Pittsburgh, 412-562-9440) or a county children and youth agency (see Appendix B).

Emergency Services

County children and youth agencies are mandated to provide emergency services to children who are left unsupervised or with someone incapable of caring for them. To this end, county agencies utilize in-home and out-of-home services as appropriate for each child.

(a) In-Home Services

In order to enable children to remain in their homes, county children and youth agencies employ the services of emergency caretakers or homemakers who are specially trained to enter a home on short notice to provide household and child-caring services. This is a short-term service, usually lasting only a few days, to allow the agency time to assess adequately the needs of the children and plan for the most appropriate ongoing service. Caretaker service is provided only with the full knowledge and consent of the parents or, in their absence, with a court order.

(b) Out-of-Home Services

For children needing placement outside their homes because caretaker service was not appropriate, counties have available emergency shelter service, which includes foster homes, shelter facilities, group homes, and other approved homes for emergency placements.

Emergency foster care is specialized care provided by foster parents willing to take children at any time of the day or night in an emergency. Children are placed in the homes of relatives, if possible and appropriate.

Shelter care facilities and group homes for emergency placements are small residential centers staffed with trained personnel who provide care for children in need of these services. They are usually under the direct auspices of the county governing authority, although the counties may purchase such services from private agencies.

Protective and Preventive Social Counseling

County children and youth agencies provide or otherwise make available counseling services aimed at the prevention and treatment of child abuse. Counseling may be with individuals, families or groups. Such counseling may be provided directly by children and youth agency staff or by referral to another agency in the community.

Children or adults requiring more specialized professional treatment are provided therapy in individual or group settings. Psychiatric and/or psychological evaluation, consultation, and treatment are also made available.

Emergency Medical Services

The CPS makes available appropriate medical services for the examination and treatment of children suspected of having been abused. This service is only provided with parental consent or by court order.

Education and Training

Section 13 of the act requires the Department and each Child Protective Service unit, both jointly and individually, to conduct a continuing publicity and education program for the citizens of the Commonwealth aimed at the prevention of child abuse, the identification of abused children and the provision of necessary ameliorative services to abused children and their families. In addition, the Department and each CPS unit shall conduct an ongoing training and education program for local staff, persons required to report, and other appropriate persons in order to familiarize such persons with the reporting and investigative procedures for cases of suspected child abuse and the rehabilitative services that are available to children and families.

The Department's role in education, training, and public awareness has been described in Section III of this report.

During 1979 the counties have also committed time, energy, and financial resources to fulfilling this requirement of the act, and they are to be commended for their efforts. Education and training are two of the major factors responsible for the dramatic increase in the number of reports of suspected child abuse.

C. VIEWS ON ACT 124 (A SURVEY OF THE COUNTY CHILDREN AND YOUTH AGENCIES)

In November 1979, the DPW Office of Children and Youth sent a questionnaire to every county children and youth agency in the state. The purpose of the questionnaire was to secure from the counties their

experiences and overall reactions to implementation of the Child Protective Services Law, under which they have been operating for the past four years. Of the 67 counties, 47 responded.

(Note: Two other counties responded but did not identify themselves.)

The Office of Children and Youth thanks these counties and the regional offices for their assistance in the completion of this project for the 1979 Annual Report.

The questionnaire sent to the counties was divided into two parts: *1.* a chart requesting specific facts and data and *2.* an opinion section.

QUESTIONNAIRE I

The purpose of part one of the questionnaire was to display county-by-county data on implementing services mandated by the Child Protective Services Law. Since the inception of the law in 1975, services to abused children and their families have increased. Some of these services include emergency caretaker, shelter and medical services, multidisciplinary teams, education in parenthood, self-help groups, public education, and the availability of the guardian ad litem.

As of 1979, all responding counties indicated the existence of the following services: emergency services, multidisciplinary teams, public education programs, and the guardian ad litem.

The two services which seem to be the most difficult to implement are parenting education and self-help groups. Approximately 22% of the responding counties have not developed parenthood education programs, (compared to 22% in 1976 which did operate these projects). Of the 47 responses, 20 counties have not organized self-help groups, but 11 expect to have groups available in 1980.

The opinion section of the questionnaire helps to explain some of the reasons for success or difficulty.

QUESTIONNAIRE II

A. Please give your overall reaction to Act 124:

Positive Aspects	Respondents
1. Increases reporting	10
2. Community education and public awareness enhancement	7
3. Improvement over preceding law (more comprehensive)	6
4. Central register established	4
5. Service and rehabilitation emphasized	3
6. Models and guidelines for investigation, review, and monitoring (Mandates are clear and comprehensive — CPS worker knows what is expected of him/her.)	3
7. Establishes a broader category of persons to report	3
8. Multidisciplinary Team requirements facilitates interagency and community relations	2
9. Mandates time period to investigate	2
10. Accountability	1
11. Emphasis on prevention	1
12. Excellent reporting and protecting component	1
13. Gives more legal authority to the agency	1
14. Provides for a 24-hour hotline	1
15. Protects child's rights	1
16. Standardizes procedures throughout state	1
17. Improves quality of services	1
18. Has resulted in workers with a greater expertise in child abuse	1

Negative Aspects	Respondents
1. Definitions of "abuse" and "serious" too strict or unclear	15
2. Confidentiality limitations (including freedom to involve police)	15
3. Expurgation procedures	11
4. Need for screening of reports by ChildLine	9
5. Too much paperwork	7
6. Too little credence on CPS investigation (need for medical evidence)	6
7. Too weak in service mandates	6
8. New or complicated procedures — difficult to implement	5
9. Separation of child abuse services from general protective services	5
10. Burden for small rural agencies to meet requirements	4
11. Conflicts with the court system and lacks coordination with the Juvenile Act	3
12. Impractical wording in the act and regulations	2
13. Notification process involving "unfounded" reports creates problems (especially in separated/divorced families)	2
14. No enforcement of penalties when mandated reporters do not report	2
15. Time limitation for filing reports too short	2
16. Emphasis on reporting without adequate funds for services or training	2
17. Combined function of investigation and provision of services (must establish guilt before services can be provided)	2
18. Too protective of parent's rights over child's rights	1
19. General neglect needs to be covered also	1
20. Many responsibilities and little authority to follow through	1

The most positive response to Act 124 was the increase in reporting mandates *(10)* followed by community educationand public awareness *(7)* which are large factors in increased reporting. Six responses simply stated that Act 124 is an improvement over the preceeding law mainly because it is more comprehensive. Four saw the Central Register as a positive aspect.

Negative responses centered on the unclear and/or too strict definitions of "abuse" and "serious" *(15)*, confidentiality limitations *(15)*, and expurgation procedures *(11)*. The problem with the definitions tends to result in many "unfounded" reports because of strict interpretations and difficulty in meeting complex life situations with strict or unclear legal definitions. The desire for more screening of reports reflects this problem. Confidentiality requirements hinder feedback to mandated reporters and limit contact with other agencies capable of providing services to the family. The confidentiality provision prohibits the sharing of information with the police.

Expurgation procedures prohibit record keeping which could provide information in detecting and/or establishing a pattern of abuse or neglect. Other responses were reflected in problems with complicated procedures, excessive paperwork, time limitations, the weakness of service aspects and the emphasis mainly on reporting. There were areas of conflicting opinions where some counties saw positive aspects and others saw the same concern as negative. The time limitations fgr filing reports was considered too short by some and satisfactory by others. Several responses indicated the act is too weak in its service mandates while others felt service and rehabilitation are emphasized.

Although there is general agreement that the law protects children's rights, one respondent said the act is too protective of parents' rights. One respondent felt the act gave more authority to the agency and another felt it gave little authority. Although one respondent felt that the separation of child abuse services from general protective services has resulted in more workers with a greater expertise in child abuse, others saw this separation as having a negative impact.

B. What major revisions to the act do you feel are necessary to serve abused children and their families better?

Respondents

1. Simpler or clearer definitions of the types of abuse (exclude "serious" in the definition of abuse and provide more detailed explanations) 16
2. Relax the confidentiality provisions and allow referral of reports to law enforcement officials 15
3. Change expurgation requirements (allow for retention of "unfounded" reports and reports involving children over age 18) 14
4. Allow ChildLine to screen reports (abuse related from non-abuse related) 5
5. Allow for the CPS investigation to be sufficient for a finding of abuse (without medical evidence) 4
6. Change 60-day time limit for investigation to 90 days 4
7. Allow for services to be provided to subjects of "unfounded" reports 4
8. Allow interviews with child at school without prior parental permission (allow interviews and medical care if parents refuse or are unavailable) 4
9. Exclude the requirement for a separate CPS and broaden law to include all of protective service 3
10. Simplify reporting process and paperwork (eliminate CY-48A) 3
11. Require that reports go first to the county CPS, which may screen, if necessary . 3
12. Clarify procedure to act against mandated reporters who are not reporting 2
13. Modify the notification process for parents outside of the home 2
14. Address the law more to the provision of rehabilitative services 2
15. Clearer statement of authority to investigate and provide services (so that a finding of abuse carries legal sanctions to cooperate with service plan) 2
16. Provide for increased mandatory financing by state/federal governments, especially for prevention programs 2
17. Give more authority to a caseworker to remove a child from his/her home 1
18. Eliminate confusion in petitioning the court under the Juvenile Act 1
19. Clearer definition of guardians ad litem responsibilities 1
20. Specify more complete release of information by mandated reporters 1
21. Include more flexible provisions for smaller counties 1
22. More specific guidelines for staff training and skill development 1
23. Establish a separate civil service classification for child abuse staff 1
24. Immunity from liability to those who investigate 1
25. Treat non-parent guardians differently than present procedures allow 1

The recommended major revisions to Act 124 closely parallel those stated as negative aspects of the act. Most of these suggestions were included in the Department's recommendations contained in the 1978 Annual Report. Many of the problems in working with the act grow out of the strict legal interpretations which were designed to provide protection for individual (parents') rights rather than protection for the child.

One of the major problems with Act 124 is that the strict definition of what constitutes an abused child, the strict requirements to substantiate abuse, the strict confidentiality provisions and expurgation of records combine to produce a large number of unsubstantiated ("unfounded") reports. Thus, children who are not determined to be abused under Act 124, but need general protective services, do not receive these services unless their parents give consent or the situation is sufficiently serious to petition the court under Act 333, the Juvenile Act. The expurgation requirement of Act 124 thus prohibits county agencies, in some "unfounded" reports, from providing services that may prevent abuse.

Another major problem found in implementing Act 124 is the provision for confidentiality of information,

specifically at the county level. The act requires extensive reporting, under penalty for failure to report, but does not allow the results of these reports to be shared with the mandated reporter (except for physicians and persons designated by the CPS as part of a "Multidisciplinary Team"). This lack of feedback is frustrating to reporters who continue to see the child/family and it may be counterproductive to the encouragement of future reporting. Many county children and youth agencies see a need to amend the confidentiality requirements to allow better communication with law enforcement officials, both as mandated reporting sources and as resources in severe cases where criminal investigation may be required.

A large number of respondents recommended changes that would allow for the screening of repors to appropriate services either at the county level or at the ChildLine. Many of the reports termed "unfounded" involve families who need services. It is felt services would be offered/provided in these cases if they were not subject to expurgation. The need for medical evidence in cases of physical abuse and gross neglect was also challenged, and a recommended change is to allow the results of a CPS investigation to "indicate" a report, if medical evidence is not available.

Most of the major revisions to Act 124, felt necessary by county children and youth agencies, were also proposed by the Joint State Government Commission in its Legislative Oversight Evaluation of the Child Abuse Law published in January, 1979.

C. What specific mandates for services has your agency had difficulty in developing or maintaining, for which technical assistance is desired from the Department?

	Respondents
1. Self-help groups	18
2. Education in parenthood	7
3. Formalize or expand MDT (Multidisciplinary Teams)	6
4. Community education/training	5
5. Staff training	4
6. Homemaker (Emergency Caretaker)	3
7 24 hour — 7 day a week coverage	2
8. Development of a prevention program	1
9. Temporary shelter for abused child and parent	1
10. Location of funding for programs	1
11. Convince the county commissioners of the value of additional funding for new/expanded services	1
12. Difficulty in obtaining counseling through MH/MR	1
13. More services for economically disadvantaged families	1
14. Problems when MDT (Multidisciplinary Teams) involvement is counter to agency philosophy	1
15. Development of a separate CPS	1

D. What major accomplishment has your county achieved in implementing Act 124?

	Respondents
1. Increased public awareness and education	19
2. MDT (Multidisciplinary Teams) established	18
3. Expand prompt investigation and reporting	8
4. Self-help group(s) established	7
5. Staff training improved	7
6. Improved relations with schools/medical providers and other agencies	6
7. Parent education groups created	4
8. Increased use of guardian ad litem and legal representation for child	3
9. Well organized emergency duty system implemented	3
10. Formation of a separate CPS Unit	2
11. Abuse/neglect day care center established	2
12. Expanded services in own home rather than placement	1
13. Increased staff size	1
14. Crisis intervention services enlisted through a Family Resource Center	1
15. Parent Surrogate Program established	1
16. Speakers Bureau expanded	1
17. Advocacy and support networks created	1
18. Specialized medical services developed	1

Increased public awareness and education *(19)* and the development of multidisciplinary teams *(18)* were the major accomplishments cited by county children and youth agencies. In addition, better relations with schools and medical providers *(6)* were cited. Self-help groups *(7)*, staff training *(7)*, and prompt investigation and reporting *(8)* all rated additional responses.

E. What objectives do you plan to strive for in the next two years?

	Respondents
1. Increase community awareness	23
2. Establish/expand parenting education	15
3. Establish/expand self-help groups	15
4. Establish/make maximum use of MDT (Multidisciplinary Teams)	6
5. Expand staff training	5
6. Establish homemaker services (emergency caretaker)	5
7. Develop stronger rehabilitative services	4
8. Implement better use/identification of resources	4
9. Implement better education/procedures for mandated reporters	4
10. Implement better supportive services	3
11. Expand prevention programs	3
12. Develop quicker response and investigation	2
13. Implement better 24-hour service	2
14. Establish sexual abuse therapy groups or programs	2
15. Increase staff size	2
16. Improve use or court	1
17. Develop Family Role Modeling Program	1
18. Develop Crisis Nursery	1
19. Create play therapy groups	1
20. Explore use of volunteers and lay therapists	1
21. "Keep red tape from strangling us"	1

The largest response to planned objectives was in the area of community awareness *(23)*. A related matter is better education and procedures for mandated reporters *(4)*. The establishment or expansion of parent education and self-help groups each rated 15 responses.

F. Have you increased the number of staff providing child abuse services since 1976?

Yes 38 No 9 No Answer 1

Most of the county children and youth agencies responding to this question indicated an increase in staff

providing child abuse services. This increase was needed because of the large number of cases reported and an expansion of programs and services.

G. How serious has your county found the problem of underreporting by mandated reporters?

Very Serious 4 Moderately Serious 16
Occasional 26 No Answer 2

Although few respondents indicated a "very serious" problem in underreporting by mandated reporters, many indicated a moderate or occasional problem. This correlates with the previous responses that community education/awareness and better education for mandated reporters rank high both as a major accomplishment and a planned objective.

COMPARISON OF RESPONSES	Major Accomplishment	Difficulty in Implementing	Future Objectives
Community education & awareness	19	5	23
MDT (Multi-disciplinary Teams)	18	6	6
Self-Help Groups	7	18	15
Staff Training	7	4	5
Parenting Education	4	7	15
Homemaker (Emergency Caretaker)	—	3	5

These totals reflect the responses from 47 counties (any of which could choose any number of items under each category) and reflect the range of responses from county children and youth agencies throughout the state. Community education and awareness drew the most responses both as a major accomplishment and as an objective, pointing out the continuing need to keep the community aware of child abuse, services available, and reporting procedures. The establishment or expansion of multidisciplinary teams was a major accomplishment of many county children and youth agencies while the development of self-help groups is an area of difficulty. (Self-help groups and parent education were rated by many counties as objectives to be achieved; however, parent education seems to be more easily implemented.)

V. FUNDING

Funding for the 1979 Child Abuse Program came from federal, state and, in some cases, county sources. The major source of funding was Title XX of the Social Security Act with federal funds matched by state dollars at a 75%-25% ratio. Title XX funds were utilized by all of Pennsylvania's 67 counties to fund 99% of their child abuse programs.

Because of federal regulations on allowable costs under Title XX, counties have had to fund a portion of their child abuse programs through payments to counties under Act 148. Since the child abuse program is a mandated service under Act 148, these costs are reimbursed at the rate of 75% state and 25% county for all expenditures exceeding the Child Abuse Title XX ceilings.

Table IX shows total estimated county expenditures of $6,268,808 for services to abused children and their families in 1979 compared to $4,410,741 in 1978, an increase of $1,858,094 (42%).

There were 3,380,010 children under the age of 18 years residing in Pennsylvania who were potentially eligible for service by virtue of their age. This is a decrease of approximately 43,000 children from the previous year.

In this table, the category of "personnel" included wages and salaries, employee benefits and miscellaneous expenses. The total expenditure in this category was $4,465,678 in 1979 compared to $3,176,717 in 1978, an increase of $1,288,961 (41%).

Operating expenses include occupancy, communication, administrative supplies, service supplies, transportation, purchase assets, repair assets, advisory board and "other". The total amount in this category was $388,571 in 1979 compared to $334,119 in 1978, an increase of $54,422 (16%). The Purchased and Consultant Services combined total was $1,414,559 for 1979 compared to $807,737 in 1978, an increase of $606,822 (17%).

Because all invoices had not been submitted prior to the writing of this report, estimates had to be made using one or more actual invoices from the counties as a basis for costs incurred throughout the 1979 calendar year.

Funding for the state-operated ChildLine and Abuse Registry program for the 1979 calendar year came from federal monies under Title IV-B of the Social Security Act. The total estimated expenditure for the ChildLine was $484,941. Of this amount, $396,400 was spent for personnel and $88,541 for operating expenses. The total expenditure does not reflect the costs of the Department's public awareness campaign because these costs are not distinguishable within the total budget for the Office of Children and Youth.

In order to show a complete picture of the total expenditure for the child abuse program, estimated expenditures for the Department's Office of Children and Youth and the four regional children and youth offices throughout the Commonwealth are included. The combined estimated expenditure for this category of costs was $97,226.

The total estimated cost to the Commonwealth for services under Act 124 during 1979 was $4,562,904. During 1979, 12,842 new reports of suspected child abuse were investigated. Excluding those cases that were carried over for service from the previous year(s), the total cost per child reported for 1979 was approximately $356, an increase of approximately $6.00 per child over 1978

Comparing estimated county expenditures for 1979 to 1978, the largest increase was in the category of personnel ($1,288,961), followed by purchased services ($589,128), operating expenses ($54,452), and consultant services ($17,694). The total increase in expenditures was $1,858,094 for 1979.

TABLE IX

FUNDING AND CHILD POPULATION

COUNTY	PERSONNEL	OPERATING EXPENSES	PURCHASED SERVICES	CONSULTANT SERVICES	TOTAL EXPENDITURES 1978	TOTAL EXPENDITURES 1979	1979 ABUSE REPORTS	ESTIMATED POPULATION UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
Adams	8,995	2,462	1,316	1,022	14,169	13,795	63	20,171
Allegheny	376,865	53,332	122,396	–	259,686	552,593	1,025	325,977
Armstrong	24,796	6,000	2,782	–	27,432	33,578	68	21,886
Beaver	22,842	3,576	972	–	21,368	27,390	120	60,057
Bedford	7,936	1,510	872	332	11,890	10,650	49	13,576
Berks	85,976	10,352	2,274	–	72,470	98,602	345	84,254
Blair	28,998	2,412	358	–	27,344	31,766	138	39,316
Bradford	15,322	1,676	646	–	16,238	17,644	41	20,668
*Bucks	–	–	–	–	136,332	–	217	137,391
*Butler	–	–	–	–	51,956	–	174	44,650
Cambria	7,242	3,192	2,953	–	14,636	13,387	116	55,402
Cameron	2,516	392	600	–	850	3,508	8	2,026
Carbon	11,588	1,260	120	–	12,824	12,968	36	14,833
Centre	11,704	2,957	2,112	380	15,060	17,153	75	34,587
Chester	104,466	11,880	14,550	–	130,250	130,896	200	94,024
*Clarion	–	–	–	–	21,840	–	40	13,742
Clearfield	24,536	5,048	149	–	19,804	29,733	90	25,408
Clinton	5,772	1,040	–	1,200	9,348	8,012	41	11,388
Columbia	9,781	1,712	10,673	–	18,764	22,166	48	18,094
Crawford	22,667	4,396	755	–	44,834	27,818	88	27,069
Cumberland	51,166	8,556	–	1,698	36,986	61,420	70	52,480
Dauphin	46,014	1,396	3,014	1,100	146,782	51,524	294	64,332
Delaware	241,584	8,113	789	14,489	168,348	264,975	439	164,141
Elk	3,724	414	–	–	3,553	4,138	16	11,664
Erie	126,301	18,388	12,951	–	86,432	157,640	221	89,123
Fayette	58,184	4,104	120	–	61,960	62,408	427	47,195
*Forest	–	–	–	–	8,564	–	6	1,588
Franklin	23,788	3,614	–	600	17,196	28,002	35	33,450
Fulton	5,841	1,647	37	163	1,076	7,688	10	3,882
Greene	13,492	2,281	484	–	22,042	16,257	96	12,670
Huntingdon	13,844	1,666	380	260	15,568	16,150	29	12,270
Indiana	9,628	469	60,512	184	38,388	70,793	54	28,894
Jefferson	4,678	306	1,180	–	2,872	6,164	42	14,433
Juniata	2,310	464	–	2,512	4,780	5,286	17	5,969
Lackawanna	147,785	8,358	–	–	105,864	156,143	181	62,476
Lancaster	78,504	5,324	5,950	–	86,176	89,778	220	112,288
Lawrence	3,433	509	–	–	3,356	3,942	44	30,138
Lebanon	63,295	9,477	14,697	12,138	101,778	99,607	171	32,093
Lehigh	167,894	13,394	7,662	–	195,630	188,750	198	73,706
Luzerne	78,537	12,549	2,800	8,562	114,570	102,738	277	90,253
Lycoming	24,658	8,964	1,374	1,600	48,542	36,596	131	34,673
*McKean	–	–	–	–	17,557	–	78	15,967
Mercer	18,450	500	13,300	–	9,260	32,330	129	37,341
Mifflin	8,213	964	493	228	9,046	9,898	27	13,626
Monroe	34,622	6,136	1,092	–	30,720	41,850	78	19,090
Montgomery	148,006	24,612	7,698	1,168	93,568	181,482	244	177,040
Montour	6,342	982	304	–	15,512	7,628	22	4,513
Northampton	133,032	10,388	–	421	141,184	143,841	169	65,490
Northumberland	20,372	4,176	1,378	–	19,648	25,926	104	27,698
Perry	13,232	1,860	8,300	–	10,240	23,392	70	11,131
Philadelphia	1,789,670	63,812	937,934	–	1,333,118	2,791,416	4,869	508,854
Pike	8,041	392	–	–	6,920	8,433	14	4,105
Potter	3,392	496	–	–	3,640	3,888	22	5,536
Schuylkill	44,960	15,055	–	1,037	54,878	61,052	138	42,392
Snyder	10,040	1,281	332	153	6,988	11,806	26	9,730
Somerset	29,261	2,136	–	1,885	33,862	33,262	48	24,273
Sullivan	6,871	1,020	8	–	3,212	7,999	6	1,937
Susquehanna	1,877	103	67	–	1,364	1,847	28	12,248
Tioga	7,459	2,269	–	67	5,760	9,795	38	13,548
Union	9,416	2,199	–	800	5,280	12,414	28	9,295
*Venango	–	–	–	–	5,642	–	67	19,021
Warren	22,558	2,906	480	–	36,904	25,944	53	13,169
Washington	64,717	4,565	1,453	–	61,152	70,735	179	61,625
Wayne	10,705	1,355	–	1,684	17,326	13,744	16	10,597
Westmoreland	–	–	–	–	71,228	–	298	109,693
Wyoming	3,428	939	–	2,781	14,032	7,148	17	9,080
York	134,655	16,935	108,750	980	216,440	261,320	154	88,288
STATE TOTALS	4,466,878	388,871	1,357,146	67,414	4,410,714	6,288,906	12,945	3,390,810

* No estimate of 1979 expenditures submitted by County.

VI. EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHANGES IN ACT 124

The purpose of Act 124 (Section 2 of the law), when translated into goals for child protective services in Pennsylvania, forms a basis for evaluation. While movement toward these goals has been significant, much remains to be done to protect abused children and help their parents. The statistics over the past three years suggest substantial movement toward more complete reporting of suspected child abuse, yet we know that many cases still go unreported. While each county has established a Child Protective Service, a problem still remains with some counties investigating reports swiftly and competently. Rehabilitative services aimed at preserving and stabilizing family life have been initiated and strengthened, yet in many areas of the Commonwealth those services required by Section 16-d of the act have not been implemented or are only in the planning stages.

One of the major problems with Act 124 is that the strict definition of an abused child, the strict requirements to substantiate abuse, the strict confidentiality provisions, and, the expurgation of records combine to produce a large number of unsubstantiated ("unfounded") reports. Thus children who are not determined to be abused under Act 124, but who need general protective services under the Public Welfare Code, do not receive these services unless their parents give consent or the situation is sufficiently serious to petition the court under Act 333, the Juvenile Court Act. The expurgation requirement of Act 124 thus prohibits county agencies in some "unfounded" reports, from providing services that may prevent abuse. Three solutions that have been suggested to resolve this problem are:

1. Amend the act by expanding the definition of an abused child to include all children needing protective services.
2. Keep the current definition of an abused child, but amend the act to allow the county CPS to provide other agency services to subjects of "unfounded" reports, if needed.
3. Include a definition of a "neglected" child leaving in place the definition of an abused child.

The Department recommends the third alternative as there would then be a comprehensive Protective Services Law.

Another major problem found in implementing Act 124 is the provision for confidentiality of information, specifically at the county level. The act requires extensive reporting, under penalty for failure to report, but does not allow the results of these reports to be shared with the mandated reporter (except for physicians and persons designated by the CPS as part of a "Multidisciplinary Team"). This lack of feedback is frustrating to reporters who continue to see the child/family and it may be counterproductive in encouraging future reporting. We recommend that the act be amended to allow certain specified information to be released by the CPS to mandated reporters.

The relationship of Act 124 to Act 333, the Juvenile Court Act, pertaining to custody actions and court findings is unclear and problematic as written in Act 124. This has resulted in confusion in petitioning county courts and the reluctance of some courts to hear a petition of abuse under Act 124. It is recommended that Act 124 be amended to clarify these areas.

The establishment of the ChildLine, allowing toll-free phone access to the citizens of Pennsylvania for reporting suspected child abuse, has also resulted in numerous calls for information and referral on child-related problems. Many of these callers are referred to public/private social service agencies in their local communities. Since this is an important aspect in the prevention of child abuse and other social problems, it is suggested that this service be included in the act.

The following are other recommendations for amending Act 124:

1. Amend Section 2 to include neglected, as well as abused, children as needing protective services; allow authorized personnel access to information in the pending complaint file, in addition to the central register.
2. Amend Section 3 to include sexual exploitation in the definition of an abused child for the protection of these children and to be eligible for federal funding; and broaden the religious practices exemption to meet federal mandate for funding.
3. Amend Section 4 to require mandated reporters to report suspected neglect, in addition to suspected abuse; and provide protection for mandated reporters from work-related disciplinary action if they make a report of suspected abuse against the decision of their superior.
4. Amend Section 5 to permit any person to make a report of suspected neglect, in addition to a report of suspected abuse; make the safety of the child the first priority and filing a report a secondary responsibility; and expand the amount of information required from a mandated reporter.
5. Amend Section 7 to require medical summaries of any x-rays taken rather than the actual x-rays.
6. Amend Section 14 to:
   - provide that expurgation of records be delayed, if the subject of a report has exercised his/her rights under the act to have the report amended, sealed or expunged;
   - include in the release of information from the Central Register and pending complaint file the location of where the prior abuse occurred and the county responsible for the determination;
   - include in the Central Register information pertaining to the relationship of the perpetrator to the child, the sex of the child, the services planned/provided, the source of the report, the cause of the abuse and information necessary to obtain federal funding;
   - provide that the results of audits conducted by the Attorney General be supplied to the Secretary of the Department and conducted semi-annually instead of quarterly;

- require that information that would identify all subjects of a report be expunged from the Central Register when the subject child reaches age 18. (Currently, only the subject child's name is expunged from "founded" reports when the child reaches age 18);
- require the ChildLine staff to refer all reports to the county children and youth agency but categorize reports as either suspected abuse or suspected neglect to be processed accordingly;
- require that all subjects, except the subject child, receive notification of the status determination and implications of an "indicated" or "founded" report;
- keep "unfounded" reports of suspected child abuse on file for 18 months after the determination is made to determine if there is a pattern of non-accidental injuries;
- expand the amount of information maintained in the Central Register to provide better information when a subsequent report is received and provide better accountability for services provided on behalf of a child and family;
- change the time limit for investigation from 60 to 90 days, and indefinitely if the case is in court and such court action is responsible for the delay;
- permit federal auditors access to non-identifiable information in the pending complaint file and central register if required for federal financial participation for funding.

7. Amend Section 15 to:
   - provide that notice of an expurgation or amendment should be "mailed to" instead of "served upon" subjects of a report, unless such expurgation or amendment is the result of an order by the Secretary of the Department, in which case the notice would be by mail as Certified - Return Receipt Requested;
   - expand the list of persons who may have access to confidential information to include persons with a legitimate right to know for the purposes of providing treatment; the legislative oversight committee when conducting a review of the implementation of the act as per Section 24 of the act; and law enforcement officials in certain limited situations;
   - when an investigation of suspected abuse is determined "unfounded" but there is a need for continuing protective services, allow the agency to maintain that information necessary to provide services without identifying it as a report of suspected abuse.
   - allow the Child Protective Service to provide information for law enforcement officials, upon request, in cases involving the death of a child, sexual abuse or exploitation or abuse perpetrated by persons not related to the victim. This would fulfill the purpose of the act as stated in Section 2, which is to "ensure the child's well being and preserve and stabilize family life wherever appropriate," but allow the agency to provide information in those situations in which the unity of the family is not at stake.
8. Amend Section 16 to:
   - allow the Department to waive the requirement for each county to have a separate Child Protective Service if the county clearly demonstrates that it is not feasible to have a separate unit;
9. Amend Section 18 to:
   - allow the Child Protective Service to request law enforcement assistance when needed in conducting an investigation;
   - require school districts to cooperate in investigations;

B. PROGRAM EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Department, except for the implementation of the ChildLine, assumed the additional responsibilities of Act 124 without an increase in staff at the central or regional office levels in 1975. While existing staff have generally implemented the provisions of the act, sufficient program development has not been possible. The 1978 report listed 11 program areas that should be developed by the Department to strengthen services to abused children. While they continue to be ongoing goals and objectives, planning was initiated in 1979 to meet six of these program expansions:

1. Goals and objectives — Further development of goals and objectives is needed for the purpose of program management, evaluations and accountability. This continues to be a goal for 1980 and ensuing years.
2. Staff training — Negotiations have been initiated with the American Humane Association to provide intensive training for CPS workers in 1980. It is planned that two full weeks of training will be available to CPS staff. The training will be available several times throughout the year. The annual conference on child abuse being held this year (1980) will offer a variety of topics on child abuse.

   On March 4, 1980, a day-long symposium on the use of volunteers in child abuse services was held at the Host Inn in Harrisburg.
3. Technical assistance — Technical assistance will be provided to 15-20 counties in strengthening and expanding the roles of multidisciplinary teams in 1980. Funds will be provided under the provisions of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act.
4. Evaluation and Monitoring — Guidelines for writing the "Local Plan" of child abuse services will be developed and distributed to counties early in 1980. This should ensure more uniformity in local plans and provide a better mechanism to evaluate the quality of services being provided on the local level.

5. Policy Interpretation — It is anticipated that a handbook for CPS workers will be developed to assist them in understanding the legal aspects of the act; specifically, how to prepare for court, applicable state laws, etc. In-service training sessions will be held to explain the use of the handbook. Policy interpretations will be developed and distributed to the county agencies as the need arises.
6. Public Awareness — New public awareness material is being developed for distribution in 1980.
7. Research — New research is needed to provide more in-depth analysis of the data to be used in program planning and development.
8. Recordkeeping — The ChildLine continues to be a manual system. Consideration should be given to computerizing the Pending Complaint and Central Register files.
9. Complaint Handling — Although a "tickler" system was instituted for tracking complaints relating to services being provided by county children and youth agencies, further work needs to be done to ensure timely and accurate investigations into such complaints.
10. Departmental Investigations — Regarding reports of suspected child abuse committed by an agency or any of its agents or employees, consideration should be given to the establishment of state investigative teams to respond to these reports or, in the alternative, add staff to each regional office who would specialize in child abuse and neglect inquiries.
11. Regulations — The CPS regulations will be updated in 1980 to include the results of legal opinions issued and other areas requiring expansion or clarification.

In addition, program development is needed in the following areas:

1. Sexual Abuse — Training in the area of sexual abuse investigation and treatment is needed, including the establishment of self-help groups for sexually abusing parents.
2. Training and education are needed for staff of both public and private child caring institutions on the provisions of, and their responsibilities under, the act.

While county Child Protective Service units generally did have some increase in staff as a result of reorganization and the requirements of Act 124, this increase has not been sufficient to develop those preventive and rehabilitative services required by the act. Increased reporting is resulting in larger caseloads and more time spent on evaluating new reports. Services, as a result, are mainly limited to casework counseling and referral to other agencies. Some counties have new and innovative treatment programs, but this is generally not true across the state.

With increased reporting, limitations on number of staff and lack of opportunity to develop services, CPS staff are sometimes forced to give priority to those reports that appear to require speedier evaluation. Too often this is at the expense of those reports deemed less serious. This dilemma suggests the need for increased public awareness of what constitutes abuse rather than continue to stress only the importance of reporting. The issue of all reports received at the ChildLine having to be investigated as suspected child abuse also contributes to this problem. The Department recommends that counties, after an initial evaluation in intake, be given the option of selecting the most appropriate agency service for ChildLine referrals.

The increasing number of reports has also raised the issue of selecting reports for investigation or establishing case acceptance guidelines. Some argue that Child Protective Service agencies should have the option of not investigating reports that are deemed "frivolous," "questionable" or "harrassment" based on the information provided by the reporter. Others argue that such a determination can only be made after a preliminary investigation. The position of the Department on this issue is clear: all reports must receive a preliminary investigation, including, if possible, at least one in-person contact with the child, before a determination of "frivolous", "questionable", or "harrassment" can be made. The policy is not one of "screening out" from investigation, but rather one of determining the most appropriate agency service, if needed, after an initial investigation.

Given adequate financial resources, additional staff and commitment of state and local officials to a quality Child Protective Service program, the following are recommendations for further program development at the county level:

1. Increased Purchase of Services — Because of large intake and ongoing caseloads and the reluctance to add staff to county payrolls, there should be increased purchase of service from new or existing community groups or agencies. This is occurring as the amount of services purchased by the counties increased from $807,737 in 1978 to $1,414,559 in 1979.
2. Volunteers — Develop volunteer services for public awareness, parenting education, and self-help.
3. Multidisciplinary Efforts — Use more frequently Child Protective Service-based team review in case assessment and treatment. Also, expand the use of multidisciplinary teams for community service planning and awareness.
4. Parenting Services — Develop and expand parenting education and other such support services; e.g., crisis nurseries, home health aides.
5. Self-Help — With the newly-developed State Parents Anonymous office now being established, more assistance will be available in developing local groups.
6. Medical Services — Closer working relationships are needed with medical resources, especially in securing needed medical evaluations without undue resistance and delay.
7. Emergency Care — More specialized homes and facilities for emergency placements are needed, including the development of emergency caretaker services.

8. Staff Training — Considering the high turnover rate, increased formal training for administrative and line staff is essential. Specialized training is needed in case management, supervision, case assessment/treatment skills and the needs of special client groups; e.g., sexual abuse.
9. Consultation and Evaluation — Increased use of psychiatric and psychological consultation and evaluation is needed in status determination and provision of ongoing counseling services.

In conclusion, while there is no doubt as to the quantity of reports investigated, there is room for improvement in the quality of services provided. Generally, the following progression for all reports requiring some degree of protective service activity is recommended (Amendments to Act 124 are needed to accomplish this objective.):

All Reports for Protective Service Evaluation

↓ to

Preliminary Investigation (including at least one in-person contact with child/persons responsible, if possible)

↓ to

Determination of Appropriate Agency Service (if needed)

↓ to

A Quality Service (direct or purchased)

VII. SPECIAL FEATURES

The following special articles

- describe the activities of the Regional Office of the Department of Health, Education & Welfare in child abuse programs and how other states in Region III are increasing services using the monies they received through the provisions of the Federal Child Abuse Prevention & Treatment Act;
- explain the role of and technical assistance available from one of the National Resource Centers which is located in Pennsylvania;
- show how two county children and youth agencies in Pennsylania are using federal grant monies to augment their programs;
- describe the establishment and functioning of Parents Anonymous of Pennsylvania, the state headquarters which received a DPW grant to assist county CPS units establish self-help groups; and
- give recognition to a Pennsylvanian who received national acclaim for her outstanding contributions on behalf of abused and neglected children.

The Department thanks those persons who submitted the articles for this section and the American Humane Association for permission to reprint the article on Miss Elizabeth Elmer from the *"National Child Protective Services Newsletter."*

A. The Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect From a Federal Perspective

(by Gary C. Koch, Child Development Specialist of DHEW Region III)

The Region III Administration for Children, Youth and Families of HEW is located in Philadelphia. The office is responsible for Head Start, Children's Bureau, and Youth Development programs in Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

The federal child abuse and neglect activities in Region III are coordinated by the Children's Bureau, which also provides assistance for children's programs such as foster care, adoption, day care, interstate compacts, emergency services, and other children's programs.

The regional office's role concerning child abuse and neglect concentrates on assisting states in becoming eligible for funding under the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1974 as amended. In most states, this requires changes in legislation, policy and regulations involving definitions of abuse and neglect, reporting, investigations, removal and custody of a child, court procedures, record keeping, and confidentiality. Currently four states in Region III are receiving grants. *Pennsylvania is not eligible to receive a grant because of a too restrictive definition of abuse and neglect.* Over a five-year period this has resulted in a loss of one million dollars to Pennsylvania.

The states in Region III have improved their child abuse and neglect programs considerably since the passage of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act. For example, Virginia has created and staffed a state-level Bureau of Protective Services. This office coordinates the delivery of case services through a case management information system, provides training and technical assistance to counties, maintains a statewide 24-hour hotline and leads in the coordination and advocacy with other state agencies. The bureau is providing financial support to Parents Anonymous and is awarding mini-grants to counties for prevention projects. Another example is West Virginia, where the State Department of Welfare has established five new efforts. *(1)* A Comprehensive Emergency Services (CES) program has been established for the city of Charleston. This project coordinates the delivery of emergency services to families. *(2)* Community-based multidisciplinary teams are being established in various regions of the state. *(3)* A socialization program for neglecting mothers (called Mom's Day Out) is supported in five communities. *(4)* A state-level office for Parents Anonymous has been established *(5)* Local child protective services staff are receiving improved legal assistance. These two states reflect the improvements seen throughout the county since the passage of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act. There are now 48 states and possessions eligible to receive grants under this program.

The child abuse and neglect research and demonstration program is another major aspect of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1974. It is open to all public and private agencies and universities willing to conduct special projects on priority topics. Since 1977, over 20 research projects have been funded to study various aspects of child abuse and neglect. Here in Region III these research efforts have included three studies in Pennsylvania: *(1)* a study of the interaction in urban families where neglect has occurred; *(2)* a study at Penn State University on rural family patterns related to abuse and neglect; and *(3)* a study on the effects of a com-

prehensive service program on recidivism and discontinuation of abuse and neglect. The latter study was conducted at Lehigh University by Dr. Roy Herrenkohl. Dr. Herrenkohl is now studying the longitudinal impact of abuse and neglect on families.

Demonstration of new techniques and programs has also been an important part of the federal child abuse and neglect efforts. Since 1977 approximately 127 grants have been awarded to demonstrate such activities as community-based prevention, sexual abuse prevention and treatment, Parents Anonymous, CPS agency improvement projects, improved juvenile court handling of child protective cases, investigation and coordination of institutional neglect and abuse, adolescent maltreatment, substance (alcohol/drugs) abuse, and state and regional resource centers. Three new demonstration projects in the Philadelphia and Erie County Children and Youth Agencies are establishing mechanisms to encourage voluntary self-referrals by parents with child abuse and neglect problems. A major aspect of these projects is the involvement of the client in treatment planning. The third demonstration project was awarded to the Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic to train and supervise foster parent families to facilitate a continuing relationship of the child with the natural parents, even when the child is separated. Foster parents will be role models and part of the support system for the natural parents.

In 1978 the U.S Congress amended the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to add sexual exploitation of children as a type of abuse. Sexual abuse and exploitation includes the obscene or pronographic photographing, filming, or depiction of children for commercial pruposes. It would also include rape, molestation, incest or prostitution of children. New regulations concerning this will be issued in the near future. State child abuse and neglect reporting laws should include sexual exploitation as part of the definition of sexual abuse of children. Four million dollars has been approved to implement new efforts in the prevention and treatment of child sexual abuse and exploitation. There are four types of activities to be supported with these new funds. They are: *(1)* grants to states for staff, consultants, creation of purchase of training and public awareness materials, training, and treatment; *(2)* grants to create bi-regional treatment and training centers following the model developed by Henry Giarretto in San Jose, California. These centers must be treatment programs that will provide training for direct service workers; *(3)* grants to demonstrate community intervention and treatment techniques, coordination between law enforcement, justice and social service agencies, and to research sexual abuse and exploitation dynamics; *(4)* grants to resource centers to conduct state or regional training workshops on sexual abuse and exploitation. The addition of sexual exploitation to the list of perils facing children has serious implications for local child protective service agencies. Where the perpetrator is not the parent or is unknown, a report involving the lack of moral supervision by the parent may be a reality. Any act or omission by a parent or persons responsible for a child's health and welfare could be reported. State reporting laws, including Pennsylvania's, define sexual abuse to include that which is committed by a parent or person responsible for the child's welfare. This would mean that parent or "person responsible" involvement in sexual exploitation must be proved before a report can be substantiated. Each state must review the legal implications of this matter and make any necessary legislative changes.

For more information on federal programs in Region III, contact Gary Koch, Regional Child Development Specialist, ACYF/OHDS/HEW, Region III, 3535 Market St., P. O. Box 13716, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101, telephone 215-596-6761.

B. Child Abuse-Neglect Resource Center

(By Joseph Crumbley, Project Director of NCANRC)

In September 1978, the National Child Abuse/Neglect Resource Center (The Center) was one of five monority groups awarded a three-year grant by the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (NCCAN). Sponsorship for this project is by the Alliance of Black Social Workers (ABSW).

ABSW in one of over 110 chapters of the National Association of Black Social Workers (NABSW). In 1968, NABSW formed a national black organization, providing a structure and forum for blacks in the field of social services. Through this structure and forum, ideas are exchanged, services offered and programs developed, specifically, in the interest of black communities and also the community-at-large.

In keeping with NABSW and NCCAN's goals, the primary purpose of this program is threefold:

- To conduct research on the nature, cause, recognition, prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect in black families;
- To provide training and technical assistance in the recognition, prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect and;
- To identify and demonstrate methods for increasing black and other minority participation in preventing and resolving child abuse and neglect.

The center's services include the following:

- Training in the nature, causes, recognition, prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect;
- Technical assistance to groups, organizations and agencies addressing the issue and defining their role in confronting child abuse and neglect and;
- Community education and the dissemination of information.

These services are offered to a variety of groups, including public and private agencies, community groups and organizations, teaching institutions, public and private schools, professional groups, organizations and associations, and students. The staff is available to provide these services in the form of workshops, conferences and demonstrations.

SECOND YEAR PERSPECTIVE

Scope of the Problem

This Center identifies two major problems as the focus for attention:

- An inadequate sensitivity and knowledge of the black family and other minority communities and;
- An inadequate use of black and other minority communities, degreed/non-degreed professionals

and organizations in the prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect in black and other minority communities.

The results of these inadequacies have been premature and negative labelling, fragmented, duplicated and punitive services, leading to further family alienation and resistance to change or intervention.

Goals

Consequently, the goals of the Resource Center are

- To educate and sensitize agencies, degreed/non-degreed professionals, teaching institutions and organizations to black family life and the community;
- To present a review of existing literature and knowledge on the causes, recognition, prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect specific to the black family and the community-at-large; and
- To identify and demonstrate the need and methods for increasing the participation of black and other minority communities, organizations, degreed and non-degreed professionals in the prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect.

For more information contact:

Joseph Crumbley, Project Director
National Child Abuse/Neglect Resource Center
1540 N. 20th St.
Philadelphia, PA 19121

The following is a list of the four other national minority population resource centers:

Mario Bermea
Texas Migrant Council
P O. Box 917
Laredo, Texas 78040

Urbano Venero
Puerto Rican Congress of New Jersey
222 West State Street
Trenton, New Jersey 08608

Carol Butler
Native American Coalition of Tulsa
P.O. Box 2646
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74101

Johanne C. Dixon Assistant Director
National Urban League
500 East 62nd Street
New York, N.Y. 10021

C. Philadelphia County Parent Action Network

(By William Fickling, Project Director for Philadelphia County Children and Youth Agency)

The Child Protective Services Division of the Philadelphia County Children and Youth Agency has obtained a $50,000 grant from the National Center for Child Abuse and Neglect. It is one of five grants awarded throughout the United States to public child protection agencies for demonstration projects to encourage and manage voluntary self-referrals by parents with child abuse and neglect problems. The Philadelphia program will be know as the Parent Action Network (PAN).

PAN has its roots in the Women's Support Group, founded in the Continuing Services branch of CPS in 1978. The purpose of the Women's Support Group was to bring together a number of women clients with similar problems in order that they might be able to ventilate their feelings to each other and use each other as sources of support. The Women's Support Group met with a moderate degree of success, but it was difficult to sustain, given the fact that CPS staff involved had fulltime case responsibilities as well. When it was learned that federal funding was avilable for parent self-referral projects, it was decided to apply for one of these grants in the hope that with this funding the project would be able to make use of community resources and the media to gain widespread publicity and promotion. That hope became a reality with the awarding of the grant.

The $50,000 grant was awarded for a period of 15 months (October 1, 1979 to December 31, 1980). The first three months are considered a start-up period, with the actual program scheduled to go into operation on January 1, 1980. At the completion of the initial grant period, the project will be eligible for refunding for an additional $50,000 for another 12 months (January 1, 1981, to December 31, 1981).

PAN is a demonstration project which should be viewed as an experiment to determine whether a self-referral project sponsored by a public CPS agency can be effective. PAN's overall goals are to provide support for parents who perceive themselves as having a problem which might lead, or already has led, to child abuse or neglect; to help those parents gear themselves for self-sufficiency; and to provide them with a supportive network which will perpetuate itself beyond the life of the project. PAN's specific objectives are as follows:

- creating an incentive for parents to refer themselves for help before the family situation has greatly deteriorated and serious abuse and neglect have occurred.
- increasing the frequency of self-referrals by creating publicity for PAN in the media and by aggressive outreach work in the community.
- creating a mechanism for accountability by keeping records of cases, by requesting periodic reports from contracted agencies to which parents are referred, and by keeping a strict account of expenitures.
- establishing a procedure for the referral of parents to the service most appropriate for them.
- developing a method for using the existing community network apparatus—the six area networks in Philadelphia and the citywide Child Advocacy Network—as a model for localized and citywide Parent Action Networks.
- establishing a self-perpetuating parent network which, at the project's termination, will be run by parents themselves for the purpose of encouraging and managing referrals with little or no professional assistance.

In its initial start-up period, the project will generate publicity for itself through exposure in the print and electronic media and by dessemination of descriptive brochures and posters. An easy-to-remember telephone number (P-A-R-E-N-T-S) has been obtained for the pro-

ject, and this will be widely publicized. In addition, there was extensive travel throughout the city on the part of project staff in an attempt to publicize the project by speaking at various professional, civic and community groups for the purpose of encouraging referrals to the project and to obtain meeting sites. It was felt that the project would have a much greater likelihood of success if meeting were held in sites in the community, rather than at the agency.

After PAN becomes operational, parent groups will be formed. Group work will be the only direct service provided by the project. All persons referring themselves to the project will be interviewed and if deeded appropriate for group methodology, referred to a parent group. Parents for whom group methodology is not appropriate will be referred to existing community agencies providing more intensive, specialized services.

It is anticipated that several types of parent groups will be formed, e.g. single-parent groups, couples groups and parent-child groups. Arrangements will be made for child care. Groups will combine educational and therapeutic techniques. They will provide parents with the opportunity for peer support, ventilation of feelings, vicarious learning experiences, mutual help and support, and dilution of responsibility. In addition, they will serve the following functions:

- help clients articulate and define their goals in behavioral terms,
- help clients select and complete specific tasks toward achieving these goals,
- help clients develop problem-solving skills and internalize problem-solving methodologies,
- begin to establish a support network for clients,
- help clients express their needs and feelings,
- help clients minimize inappropriate behavior in the parent role and learn and implement more appropriate behavior,
- attempt to create and reinforce a sense of self-worth on the part of clients, and — assist clients in building interpersonal relationship skills.

Group methodology will be task-centered, problem-solving, skill-learning oriented. Group size and composition will be flexible, as will the number of group meetings. Groups will be led by male and female co-facilitators in order to provide heterosexual role models for clients.

The histories of similar self-help groups show that they are often very slow in starting, but pick up as word spreads throughout the community. It is anticipated that this will be the case with PAN. In the beginning, service will be limited to a portion of the North Philadelphia community in order to provide a model for subsequent programs in other parts of the city. It is hoped that group members who possess the potential for leadership will assume responsibility for starting future groups, thus perpetuating the initial efforts of the project without professional assistance.

Whatever the outcome, PAN signifies the beginning of a new era in the provision of protective services to children in Philadelphia, an era which may see a turning away from the image of CPS as the enemy, but rather as the provider of a valuable service to help clients become more self-sustaining and interdependent.

D. Erie County Voluntary Intervention and Treatment Program

(By Diane Bartlett, Protective Services Program Coordinator of Erie County)

Children's Services of Erie County has recently been awarded a demonstration grant from the National Center of Child Abuse and Neglect to provide specialized treatment services to self-referred clients needing services for problems of child abuse and neglect. Other projects also funded are in Philadelphia, New York City, Minneapolis, and Abilene, Texas.

Research and evaluation of the projects are to demonstrate ways in which public child protection agencies can incorporate programs to encourage and manage voluntary self-referrals by parents with child abuse and neglect problems.

Based on the experience of several HEW-funded child abuse and neglect demonstration projects and Parents Anonymous, it is clear that programs can maximize the number of families voluntarily requesting assistance, increase early intervention efforts and improve treatment prognosis by tailoring the type and management of services to fit the needs of self-referred clients. Motivation and self-awareness are important elements in any effort to change behavior. Both public and private agencies seek ways to build upon the motivation of families who voluntarily seek their help. Many public child protection agencies, while accustomed to assuming a high degree of involuntary intervention in response to third party reports of child abuse and neglect, are uncertain how to handle self-referrals sensitively. Private agencies are equally concerned about referring their voluntary clients to a mandated and sometimes impersonal system of reporting, investigation and protection. These demonstration projects will combine efforts to maximize the willingness of families to request assistance and the necessity of careful management of services to insure that children receive protection and families are provided with effective services.

The Voluntary Intervention and Treatment Program (VITP) in Erie County is staffed with two experienced protective service caseworkers and a parent aide. Supervision is provided by a protective service supervisor who also supervises three general protective service workers The project director is the protective services program coordinator. The VITP has initiated a non-threatening public awareness approach aimed at reaching the parent. The theme, "It's Not Easy To Be A Parent" was used by the Family Stress Center in San Diego, California, and had great success in increasing the number of self-referrals to that program. One of the goals of the VITP is to reach clients at an early stage of problem development and to bring about resolution before serious abuse and neglect incidents occur.

Services are available through the VITP to any person who resides in Erie County and initiates contact with Children's Services or directly with the VITP who identifies a problem of, or potential for child abuse and neglect in the family and is motivated to seek treatment. Persons with severe psychiatric disorders or severe intellectual limitations are screened out and referred to an appropriate agency.

Total family involvement is encouraged and supported; however, referrals are accepted where only one parent is motivated. Upon the client's initial contact with the agency, immediate focus is on crisis resolution. Because self-motivated referrals have not always been given a priority in the past and clients have become resistant after the initial crisis, project staff are trained to respond immediately and maintain intensive contact during the assessment. The same worker remains involved as the ongoing caseworker. Utilization is also made of the 24-hour emergency Hotline, both for new referrals and for emergencies in the active caseload.

A complete assessment of the family dynamics is provided, including social history; personality assessment, comprising psychological evaluation of parents and child in most situations; and assessment of the current home environment. Referral to the multidisciplinary team may occur during the assessment phase for utilization of the expertise of other disciplines when appropriate.

At the end of the assessment phase, a specific treatment plan is outlined between the client and project worker focused on meeting the individual family's needs. If the client is still motivated for services, a treatment contract is developed between project staff and the client. Length of the contract is specified as six months; however, the client has the option of renewing the contract if problems still exist.

Direct services provided by the project include individual and family counseling, group therapy, parent aide support services, parent education, and group support meetings. Attempts are being made to focus on geographic areas of the county and city and to hold the group sessions and meetings at local churches, neighborhood centers or at the central agency. There is also a strong utilization of existing community resources and the project worker coordinates these services to meet the needs of the client.

It is felt by specializing services to those clients who are self-referred and motivated for services, a number of objectives for these families should be realized:

- prevention of child placement,
- prevention of court involvement,
- a decrease in the length of time in treatment,
- an increase in effectiveness in treatment,
- prevention of abuse/neglect.
- The development of specific referral linkages and collaborative treatment agreements with community agencies, and the provision of protective services in the community; and
- provision of training of general protective service staff in handling cases involving self-referred clients

For further information, contact:

Diane Bartlett, Project Director
Voluntary Intervention and Treatment Program
606 West Second Street
Erie, PA 16507
Tel: (814) 459-1341

E. Parents Anonymous of Pennsylvania

(By Joan Diederich, State Coordinator of Parents Anonymous of Pennsylvania)

Program Description

Parents Anonymous is a nationwide self-help organization established in 1969 for the prevention and treatment of child abuse. The Parents Anonymous model of self-help groups is reported to be one of the most effective methods of preventing child abuse, according to a study recently published by the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare evaluating child abuse and neglect demonstration projects in the United States between 1974 and 1977.

Each chapter has a sponsor, who is usually a social worker, a psychologist, or person trained in group counseling. The sponsor often does the technical work of getting the groups into operation and then serves only as an advisor to the group. A chairperson from the group coordinates the operation of the group in helping to meet the needs of the members. The members usually hold weekly sessions which involve group discussions. No one type of therapy is stressed. However, each session has one basic purpose—to provide a nonjudgmental atmosphere in which individuals share understanding, support, trust and encouragement. As one parent put it, "I know I can go someplace where I will not be condemned, where people will understand and sympathize."

After joining a Parents Anonymous group, members report an almost immediate decrease in both physical and mental abuse, according to an evaluation done by Behavioral Associates of Tuscon, Arizona. The study states that of the 19 percent who said they physically abused their children almost every day, only 1 percent said the same after a month in the program. Members also reported that the longer they stayed in the program, the more their self-esteem increased. Forty-two percent reported "a great deal of benefit" from the program after one month, and 47 percent said they had a "better ability to handle stress." Those figures jumped to 87 percent and 82 percent, respectively, after 18 months participation in the group. Members also tended to become more socially active during their program participation, and most felt they had a better understanding of their children's needs.

The National Parents Anonymous Office reported in December 1979 that there are now 1,200 Parents Anonymous chapters in the world serving over 15,000 families at an annual cost of $45 per family.

State Headquarters Established

On November 30, 1978, a funding proposal was made to the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare to seek a year-long grant for the establishment of a permanent State Office for Parents Anonymous with full-time staff. On February 28, 1979, the Department awarded a grant of $20,000 to Parents Anonymous for a three-month period of operation, beginning June 1, 1979, to "establish a publicity and education program for the citizens of the Commonwealth aimed at the prevention of child abuse." (The next section describes the extensive work accomplished under this grant.) After October 1, 1979,

the State Office of Parents Anonymous of Pennsylvania operated with a part-time state coordinator using a $4,000 grant from the National Parents Anonymous Office.

One important goal of the state office is to obtain funding in 1980 for a full-time state coordinator, administrative assistance, and related office expenses so that Parents Anonymous of Pennsylvania can increase its efforts to prevent child abuse in the Commonwealth. A large number of counties continue to need assistance in developing self-help groups and meet the needs of their community members.

Accomplishments in Funding Year 1979

1. Statewide Publicity and Advertising

Parents Anonymous of Pennsylvania has produced a variety of publicity and advertising materials which are available to chapters throughout the Commonwealth to promote community awareness regarding Parents Anonymous. The State Office of Parents Anonymous made 250 radio tapes and 200 television slides for public service announcements. It also provided chapter development manuals, sponsor manuals, parents manuals, 75,000 pamphlets, and 7,500 posters to assist local chapters in advertising Parents Anonymous

2. Foundation of New Chapters

Since the Parents Anonymous State Office was opened in October 1978, 30 additional chapters have been founded in Pennsylvania, and 19 more chapters were in the process of organizing as of December 31, 1979. The state office has provided assistance to these chapters by holding 18 regional workshops and seminars designed to provide help in forming, organizing and funding local chapters.

It has also proven to be an important element in uniting the efforts of all chapters and providing the support that sponsors need to initiate and maintain chapters.

3. Parents Anonymous Newsletter

The state office periodically publishes a newsletter, *P.A. of PA*. This newsletter has been a valuable instrument in fostering the exchange of information among chapters, as well as publicizing resources available through the state office. This newsletter has also served to announce regional meetings and workshops to interested individuals and agencies and has aided in uniting the efforts of all Pennsylvania Parents Anonymous chapters.

4. Sponsor, Chairperson and Parent Questionnaire

A questionnaire has been distributed to all sponsors, chairpersons and parents involved in Parents Anonymous throughtout the Commonwealth. The sponsors' and chairpersons' responses will provide a valuable record of chapter frameworks throughout the state. The parents' questionnaires explore their feelings about the state. The parents' questionnaires explore their feelings about personal progress, self-esteem and accomplishments and will help to identify those areas in which the parents may need additional help.

The combined responses will outline the needs of Parents Anonymous chapters in Pennsylvania, and permit the state headquarters tc develop and/or offer technical assistance.

See Appendix C for a list of the current self-help groups operating in Pennsylvania.

F. De Francis Award

ELIZABETH ELMER RECEIVES DE FRANCIS AWARD

The 1979 Vincent De Francis Award was presented to Elizabeth Elmer at American Humane's National Symposium in Milwaukee on October 17, 1979. Miss Elmer is the Director of Research and Training, Parental Stress Center, and Associate Professor Child Psychiatry and Social Work at the School of Medicine, University of Pittsburgh.

The Vincent De Francis Award is the Association's highest award for outstanding achievement and leadership on behalf of neglected and abused children. In presenting the award, American Humane Executive Director Martin Passaglia described Miss Elmer as ". . . an outstanding researcher, author, educator, social worker, and unrelenting advocate for children."

Miss Elmer's imaginative research designs and methodology (including designs and control groups) on follow-up studies and examination of developmental characteristics have forced practitioners to pay attention to treatment, rather than concentrate simply on life-saving procedures. She has published some of the most significant works in the field, and was one of the first to embark on scientific research of abused children and their families.

Miss Elmer is the author of two books: *Children in Jeopardy: A Study of Abused Minors and Their Families, (1967)* and *Fragile Families, Troubled Children: The Aftermath of Infant Trauma, (1977)*, as well as numerous articles.

The Department of Public Welfare joins the American Humane Association in saluting Miss Elmer's activities as teacher and consultant which have touched many who work to alleviate and prevent child abuse and neglect. We are proud that she is a Pennsylvanian.

Previous recipients of the De Francis Award include Robert M. Mulford, 1978; C. Henry Kempe, 1977; and Vincent De Francis, 1976.

VIII. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS AND TABLES

A. Introduction

The tables and charts on the following pages are based on completed investigations of reports of suspected child abuse from January 1, 1979, through December 31, 1979. Investigations initiated in November and December of 1978, but not completed prior to the close of that year, are included in this report. Likewise, incomplete investigations from November and December of 1979 will be included in the 1980 Child Abuse Report. This carryover results because the law allows up to 60 days to complete an investigation after receipt of the initial report of suspected abuse or neglect.

Appendix B provides an example of the form (CY-48,12-77) submitted to the ChildLine when an investigation is completed. One form is required for each child reported. Because the law specifies what information may be kept on file in the Central Register, the form is limited to collecting only that information. Thus, the following statistical presentation is limited by the scope of the law. The data does not include such important information as the relationship of the perpetrator to the child, the sex of the child, categories of persons making reports, agency services planned or provided, factors that led to the abuse, and the full family makeup. Only the following information may be retained:

- data of alleged instances
- nature and extent of alleged instances
- age of children
- the status (''founded'', ''indicated'', ''unfounded'')
- the locality (county) where the suspected abuse occurred
- the progress of legal proceeding brought on the basis of the report

In 1979 a total of 12,845 reports of suspected child abuse were investigated, an 8.8% decrease over 1978. The number of reports investigated range from six in Forest and Sullivan Counties to 4,869 in Philadelphia County.

As in 1978, the focus of the statistics is on substantiated reports. A total of 4,304 reports were substantiated in 1979. The percentage of reports received initially at ChildLine compared to the CPS (Table X) again points out the double standard that all reports received initially at ChildLine must be investigated under Act 124 (based on legal interpretation) while reports received initially by the county CPS are selected for investigation under Act 124 (CPS Law) or as General Protectives Services under the Public Welfare Code. Because of this inconsistency, the most meaningful data is on substantiated reports.

Some of the more significant data presented shows:

- 33 deaths occurred as a result of abuse (Table XX);
- 5.9% of the reports involved a person already on file in a prior abuse report (Table XXVI); and
- a 16.9% drop in the 61-day expunction rate for Philadelphia, which displayed a 28.3% rate of technically (over 60 days) ''unfounded'' cases in 1978 (Table XIII).

Data is more complete on all tables this year because the ChildLine staff obtained missing information from county CPS caseworkers subsequent to the submission of their reports.

B. Reporting of Suspected Child Abuse - Tables X, XI, XII and Figure III

For the third consecutive year, reporting is leveling off in the Commonwealth. While the number of reports increased 102% from 1976 to 1977, 8.8% from 1977 to 1978, it has decreased 8.8% from 1978 to 1979. Average reporting for the last three years is 13,289. The average number of substantiated reports in 4,463.

Since enactment of the law, the largest total number of reports investigated has occurred in the Department's Southeast Region. Despite the fact that this geographical area encompasses only five counties, this urbanized area contains 32.6% of the state population under 18 years of age. Philadelphia remains the county responsible for the largest number of reports to investigate annually throughout the state. (See Table X)

Two Regions, Central and Northeast, experienced their highest reporting in 1977. Western and Southeast Regions had the same experience in 1978. Only six counties in Pennsylvania were responsible for a progressively higher number on investigations over each of the last four years (Armstrong, Clearfield, Delaware, Fulton, Jefferson, and Union). Armstrong County was the only one not affected by a total population growth during the 1976-1979 period.

Statewide, 26 counties had an increase in total reports from 1978 to 1979. Only two counties investigated the same number of reports both years.

Table XI reflects an increase of reports reveived initially at the CPS from 46.7% in 1978 to 50.0% in 1979. Table XII shows the majority (54%) of substantiated cases were initially received by the CPS. Almost 48% of the ''unfounded'' cases were also received initially by the CPS

The bar graph in Figure III shows an alternating high-low monthly pattern of reporting except for the July-August period of 1979. As in 1978, the peak reporting month was May (1,291) but the lowest month was June (941) followed by December (961) and September (966). June 1979 had the fewest number of reports since April of 1977, when 934 reports were received.

TABLE X

COMPLETED INVESTIGATIONS OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE BY REGION, COUNTY, POPULATION 1976 - 1979

CENTRAL REGION COUNTY	REPORTS				PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL				POPULATION * UNDER AGE 18
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1976	1977	1978	1979	
Adams	25	48	48	63	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	20,171
Bedford	23	22	25	49	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	13,576
Blair	90	157	143	138	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.1	39,316
Cambria	48	112	146	116	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	55,402
Centre	36	91	86	75	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	34,587
Clinton	19	48	39	41	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	11,385
Columbia	54	86	85	48	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	18,094
Cumberland	66	142	124	70	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.5	52,480
Dauphin	452	495	342	294	7.0	3.8	2.4	2.3	64,332
Franklin	49	56	57	35	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	33,450
Fulton	2	3	9	10	0	0	0.1	0.1	3,882
Huntington	18	35	32	29	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	12,270
Juniata	4	16	16	17	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	5,969
Lancaster	185	246	242	220	2.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	112,268
Lebanon	111	154	142	171	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.3	32,093
Lycoming	77	123	122	131	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	34,873
Mifflin	11	31	18	27	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	13,626
Montour	5	23	17	22	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	4,513
Northumberland	40	111	104	104	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	27,698
Perry	28	83	90	70	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	11,131
Snyder	12	21	12	26	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	9,730
Somerset	24	34	49	48	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	24,273
Union	11	14	19	26	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	9,295
York	157	133	160	154	2.4	1.0	1.1	1.2	88,288
Regional Total	1,547	2,284	2,127	1,994	24.1	17.8	14.8	15.4	732,502

SOUTHEAST REGION COUNTY	REPORTS				PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL				POPULATION* UNDER AGE 18
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1976	1977	1978	1979	
Bucks	156	258	260	217	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.7	157,391
Chester	201	262	196	200	3.1	2.0	1.4	1.6	94,024
Delaware	164	405	432	439	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.4	164,141
Montgomery	111	245	273	244	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	177,040
Philadelphia	1,738	3973	5373	4869	27.0	30.7	38.1	37.9	508,854
Regional Total	2,370	5,143	6534	5969	36.8	39.5	46.3	46.5	1,101,450

*1977 Estimates

TABLE X (Continued)

COMPLETED INVESTIGATIONS OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE BY REGION, COUNTY, POPULATION 1976 - 1979

WESTERN REGION COUNTY	REPORTS				PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL				POPULATION * UNDER AGE 18
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1976	1977	1978	1979	
Allegheny	447	1,343	1,386	1,025	7.0	10.4	9.8	8.0	325,977
Armstrong	45	53	59	68	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	21,886
Beaver	96	182	141	120	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.9	60,057
Butler	48	176	172	174	0.7	1.4	1.2	1.4	46,650
Cameron	2	8	8	8	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	2,026
Clarion	25	51	55	40	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	13,742
Clearfield	20	54	58	90	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	25,408
Crawford	49	84	81	66	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	27,089
Elk	0	11	27	16	0	0.1	0.2	0.1	11,884
Erie	128	207	269	221	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.7	89,123
Fayette	126	417	367	427	2.0	3.2	2.6	3.3	47,195
Forest	5	11	6	6	0.1	0.1	0	0	1,588
Greene	33	54	48	85	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.7	12,570
Indiana	47	62	39	54	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	28,894
Jefferson	11	28	39	42	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	14,433
Lawrence	42	79	57	44	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	30,138
McKean	53	76	87	78	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	15,967
Mercer	78	98	153	129	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.0	37,341
Potter	4	27	14	22	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	5,536
Venango	29	66	73	67	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	19,021
Warren	29	59	72	53	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	13,769
Washington	122	231	205	179	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.4	61,625
Westmoreland	81	295	351	298	1.3	2.3	2.5	2.3	109,693
Regional Total	1,520	3972	3,765	3,312	23.6	28.5	26.7	25.6	1,021,392

NORTHEAST REGION COUNTY	REPORTS				PERCENTAGE OF STATE TOTAL				POPULATION * UNDER AGE 18
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1976	1977	1978	1979	
Berks	146	311	304	345	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.7	84,254
Bradford	57	72	53	41	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	20,668
Carbon	21	45	47	36	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	14,833
Lackawanna	94	310	175	181	1.5	2.4	1.2	1.4	62,476
Lehigh	96	175	206	198	1.5	2.4	1.5	1.5	73,705
Luzerne	210	355	307	277	3.3	2.7	2.2	2.2	90,253
Monroe	41	73	65	78	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	19,090
Northampton	137	206	217	169	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.3	65,480
Pike	13	9	4	14	0.2	0.1	0	0.1	4,106
Schuylkill	95	136	146	138	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.1	42,392
Sullivan	0	6	10	6	0	0	0.1	0	1,937
Susquehanna	17	28	22	28	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	12,248
Tioga	16	41	32	36	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	13,548
Wayne	6	33	37	16	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	10,597
Wyoming	29	41	33	17	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	9,080
Regional Total	978	1,840	1,668	1,580	15.3	14.2	11.8	12.2	524,666

*1977 Estimates

TABLE XI

AGENCY INITIALLY RECEIVING REPORTS OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE

1978-1979

COUNTY	TOTAL REPORTS		RECEIVED INITIALLY AT CHILDLINE				RECEIVED INITIALLY AT COUNTY C.P.S.			
	1978	1979	1978		1979		1978		1979	
Adams	48	63	29	(60.4)	51	(81.0)	19	(39.6)	12	(19.0)
Allegheny	1,386	1,025	1,304	(94.1)	947	(92.4)	82	(5.9)	78	(7.6)
Armstrong	59	68	18	(30.5)	26	(38.2)	41	(69.5)	42	(61.8)
Beaver	141	120	131	(92.9)	117	(97.5)	10	(7.1)	3	(2.5)
Bedford	25	49	12	(48.0)	21	(42.9)	13	(52.0)	28	(57.1)
Berks	304	345	210	(69.1)	186	(53.9)	94	(30.9)	159	(46.1)
Blair	143	138	81	(56.6)	62	(44.9)	62	(43.4)	76	(55.1)
Bradford	53	41	33	(62.3)	28	(68.3)	20	(37.7)	13	(31.7)
Bucks	260	217	143	(55.0)	112	(51.6)	117	(45.0)	105	(48.4)
Butler	172	174	66	(38.4)	30	(17.2)	106	(61.6)	144	(82.8)
Cambria	146	116	94	(64.4)	56	(48.3)	52	(35.6)	60	(51.7)
Cameron	8	8	4	(50.0)	3	(37.5)	4	(50.0)	5	(62.5)
Carbon	47	36	43	(91.5)	26	(72.2)	4	(8.5)	10	(27.8)
Centre	86	75	31	(36.0)	28	(37.3)	55	(64.0)	47	(62.7)
Chester	196	200	78	(39.8)	71	(35.5)	118	(60.2)	129	(64.5)
Clarion	56	40	26	(47.3)	12	(30.0)	29	(52.7)	28	(70.0)
Clearfield	56	90	42	(75.0)	57	(63.3)	14	(25.0)	33	(36.7)
Clinton	39	41	28	(71.8)	24	(58.5)	11	(28.2)	17	(41.5)
Columbia	85	48	65	(76.5)	28	(58.3)	20	(23.5)	20	(41.7)
Crawford	81	66	59	(72.8)	43	(65.2)	22	(27.2)	23	(34.8)
Cumberland	124	70	103	(83.1)	50	(71.4)	21	(16.9)	20	(28.6)
Dauphin	342	294	125	(36.5)	109	(37.1)	217	(63.5)	185	(62.9)
Delaware	432	439	168	(38.9)	144	(32.8)	264	(61.1)	295	(67.2)
Elk	27	16	25	(92.6)	15	(93.8)	2	(7.4)	1	(6.3)
Erie	269	221	89	(33.1)	90	(40.7)	180	(66.9)	131	(59.3)
Fayette	367	427	158	(43.1)	151	(35.4)	209	(56.9)	276	(64.6)
Forest	6	6	6	(100.0)	3	(50.0)	0		3	(50.0)
Franklin	57	35	33	(57.9)	22	(62.9)	24	(42.1)	13	(37.1)
Fulton	9	10	6	(66.7)	6	(60.0)	3	(33.3)	4	(40.0)
Greene	48	85	18	(37.5)	27	(31.8)	30	(62.5)	58	(68.2)
Huntingdon	32	29	12	(37.5)	14	(48.3)	20	(62.5)	15	(51.7)
Indiana	39	54	30	(76.9)	38	(70.4)	9	(23.1)	16	(29.6)
Jefferson	39	42	27	(69.2)	22	(52.4)	12	(30.8)	20	(47.6)
Juniata	16	17	3	(18.8)	3	(17.6)	13	(81.3)	14	(82.4)
Lackawanna	175	181	84	(48.0)	76	(42.0)	91	(52.0)	105	(58.0)
Lancaster	242	220	126	(52.1)	96	(43.6)	116	(47.9)	124	(56.4)
Lawrence	57	44	27	(47.4)	35	(79.5)	30	(52.6)	9	(20.5)
Lebanon	142	171	59	(41.5)	58	(33.9)	83	(58.5)	113	(66.1)
Lehigh	206	196	78	(37.9)	50	(25.3)	128	(62.1)	148	(74.7)
Luzerne	307	277	181	(59.0)	182	(65.7)	126	(41.0)	95	(34.3)
Lycoming	122	131	68	(55.7)	75	(57.3)	54	(44.3)	56	(42.7)
McKean	87	78	47	(54.0)	31	(39.7)	40	(46.0)	47	(60.3)
Mercer	153	129	49	(32.0)	33	(25.6)	104	(68.0)	96	(74.4)
Mifflin	18	27	12	(66.7)	23	(85.2)	6	(33.3)	4	(14.8)
Monroe	65	78	25	(38.5)	24	(30.8)	40	(61.5)	54	(69.2)
Montgomery	273	244	241	(88.3)	206	(84.4)	32	(11.7)	38	(15.6)
Montour	17	22	13	(76.5)	10	(45.5)	4	(23.5)	12	(54.5)
Northampton	217	169	68	(31.3)	43	(25.4)	149	(68.7)	126	(74.6)
Northumberland	104	104	64	(61.5)	67	(64.4)	40	(38.5)	37	(35.6)
Perry	90	70	31	(34.4)	13	(18.6)	59	(65.6)	57	(81.4)
Philadelphia	5,373	4,869	2,304	(42.9)	2,131	(43.8)	3,069	(57.1)	2,738	(56.2)
Pike	4	14	4	(100.0)	14	(100.0)	0		0	
Potter	14	22	8	(57.1)	13	(59.1)	6	(42.9)	9	(40.9)
Schuylkill	146	138	65	(44.5)	76	(55.1)	81	(55.5)	62	(44.9)
Snyder	12	26	9	(75.0)	12	(46.2)	3	(25.0)	14	(53.8)
Somerset	49	45	10	(20.4)	15	(31.3)	39	(79.6)	33	(68.8)
Sullivan	10	6	9	(90.0)	6	(100.0)	1	(10.0)	0	
Susquehanna	22	28	14	(63.6)	24	(85.7)	8	(36.4)	4	(14.3)
Tioga	32	36	23	(71.8)	18	(50.0)	9	(28.1)	18	(50.0)
Union	19	26	8	(42.1)	10	(38.5)	11	(57.9)	16	(61.5)
Venango	73	67	24	(32.9)	23	(34.3)	49	(67.1)	44	(65.7)
Warren	72	53	17	(23.6)	37	(69.8)	55	(76.4)	16	(30.2)
Washington	205	179	183	(89.3)	154	(86.0)	22	(10.7)	25	(14.0)
Wayne	37	16	27	(73.0)	9	(56.3)	10	(27.0)	7	(43.8)
Westmoreland	351	298	198	(56.4)	134	(45.0)	153	(43.6)	164	(55.0)
Wyoming	33	17	31	(93.9)	14	(82.4)	2	(6.1)	3	(17.6)
York	160	154	104	(65.0)	84	(54.5)	56	(35.0)	70	(45.5)
STATE TOTALS	14,084	12,948	7,511	(53.3)	6,416	(50.0)	6,573	(46.7)	6,427	(50.0)

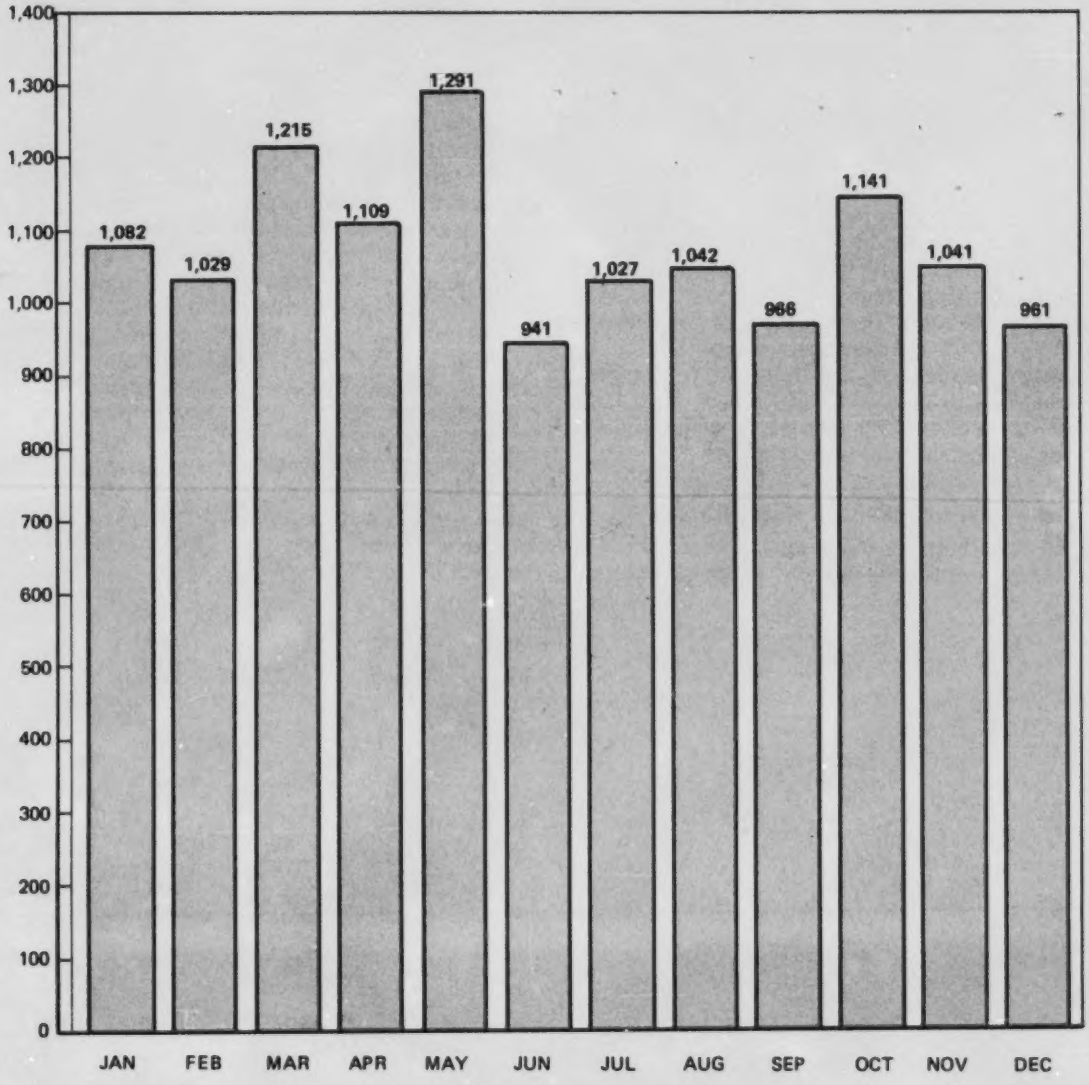
TABLE XII

STATUS BY AGENCY RECEIVING
INITIAL REPORT
1978 - 1979

STATUS	TOTAL		CHILDLINE		CPS	
	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979
Founded	157	146	41 (26.1)	45 (30.8)	116 (73.9)	101 (69.2)
Indicated	4,429	4,158	2,049 (46.3)	1,914 (46.0)	2,380 (53.7)	2,244 (54.0)
Unfounded	9,498	8,541	5,421 (57.0)	4,459 (52.2)	4,077 (42.9)	4,082 (47.8)
TOTAL	14,084	12,845	7,511 (53.3)	6,418 (50.0)	6,573 (46.7)	6,427 (50.0)

FIGURE III

MONTH REPORTS RECEIVED
1979



C. Completion of Investigations - Table XIII

The CPS Law requrires that investigations of suspected abuse be completed within 30 days of the initial report but permits an additional 30 days when necessary for the CPS to arrive at a status finding. If a report of the completed investigation is not received at the Central Registry by the 60th day, the report "shall be considered to be an unfounded report" and must be destroyed.

Table XIII reflects a substantial improvement in the counties' effort to meet the 30-day deadline, with a 6.8% increase in the completion rate. As in 1978, when only Pike County completed 100% of its investigations within 30 days, only one county (Monroe) accomplished this in 1979. Thirteen counties completed more than 80% of their investigations within 30 days: Bedford (91.8%), Blair (87.7%), Cambria (82.8%), Carbon (86.1%), Elk (87.5%), Fayette (83.8%), Jefferson (92.9%), Mercer (95.3%), Perry (84.3%), Schuylkill (89.1%), Susquehanna (96.4%), Wayne (81.3%), and Wyoming (82.4%). Six of these counties had more than an 80% completion rate in 1978 also: Cambria (92.5%), Elk (96.3%), Jefferson (89.7%) Mercer (98.7%) Monroe (92.3%) and Wyoming (81.8%). Mifflin County had the greatest increase (46.3%) in their completion rate from 1978 to 1979.

Thirty-four counties completed all of their investigations within the 60-day time period. Nineteen of them had done so for the second consecutive year. Of the 33 counties affected by the 60-day expurgation rate, only Lawrence County (20.5%) was above 20% for 1979 compared to four counties in 1978. Somerset made the greatest effort in reducing its 60-day expurgation rate by 36.6% followed by Montour with 29.4% and Philadelphia and Potter at 16.9% each. These same four counties had the highest rate of 60-day expurgation in 1978.

The average number of days required to complete investigations decreased from 37 in 1978 to 33 in 1979. This is a reflection of the CPS attempts to act promptly in investigating child abuse and neglect report.

D. Results of Investigations - Tables XIV and XV

We have seen both an increase in the incidence of abuse as well as an increase in the number of reports of suspected abuse. The number of reports substantiated ("indicated" and" founded") since the enactment of the Child Protective Services Law in November 1975 is 16,240. These cases reflect what is "serious" abuse in the Commonwealth. The substantiation rate has consistently been approximately one-third of all cases reported.

The substantiation rate per 1000 children under 18 years of age for the last four reporting years is:

1979 – 1.27
1978 – 1.34
1977 – 1.31
1976 – 0.83

The ratio of substantiated reports to unfounded reports for 1979 was 33.5% /66.5% compared to 32.5%/67.5% in 1978, 34.8%/65.2% in 1977, and 44.5%/55.5% in 1976. There were 283 fewer substantiated reports for 1979 than for 1978. Also there were 957 fewer "unfounded" reports. As in 1978, only 1.1% of the total reports were court adjudicated as "founded." "Indicated" reports increased 1.0% and "unfounded" reports decreased by 1.1%

The following counties had more than a 50% substantiation rate: Bradford (56.1%). Bucks (51.2%), Cameron (62.5%), Erie (56.1%), Forest (66.7%), Jefferson (61.9%), Lebanon (53.8%), Lehigh (57.6%), Monroe (79.5%), and Tioga (61.6%).

Table XV provides data as to the basis for determining a report "indicated." Under Act 124, a report is determined "indicated" based on "(i) available medical evidence and the child protective service investigation or (ii) an admission of the acts of abuse by the child's parent or person responsible for the child's welfare." The one exception to these requirements is under sexual abuse, where the CPS investigation may stand alone to substantiate a case in the absence of "available medical evidence." For 1979, 1,890 "indicated" reports were based on available medical evidence and the CPS investigation (47.1% of the total "indicated" reports). 1978 showed a 45.9% rate in this category. For 1979, there were 2,125 indicated reports based on an admission of the serious abuse by the perpetrator(s), (52.9% compared to 47% in 1978). This represents nearly a 6% increase in admissions to serious abuse by perpetrators from 1978 to 1979.

TABLE XIII

TIME NEEDED FOR INVESTIGATION BY COUNTY 1978-1979

COUNTY	0-30 DAYS				31-60 DAYS				OVER 60 DAYS (Expunged)			
	1978		1979		1978		1979		1978		1979	
Adams	36	(75.0)	41	(85.1)	12	(25.0)	21	(33.3)	0		1	(1.6)
Allegheny	271	(19.6)	274	(26.7)	1,044	(75.3)	717	(70.0)	71	(5.1)	34	(3.3)
Armstrong	4[illegible]	(69.5)	54	(79.4)	17	(28.8)	13	(19.1)	1	(1.7)	1	(1.5)
Beaver	116	(82.3)	79	(65.8)	25	(17.7)	41	(34.2)	0		0	
Bedford	18	(72.0)	45	(91.8)	7	(28.8)	4	(8.2)	0		0	
Berks	127	(41.8)	283	(76.2)	153	(50.3)	75	(21.7)	24	(7.9)	7	(2.0)
Blair	109	(76.2)	121	(87.7)	34	(23.8)	17	(12.3)	0		0	
Bradford	25	(47.2)	21	(51.2)	22	(41.5)	20	(48.8)	6	(11.3)	0	
Bucks	199	(76.5)	168	(77.0)	61	(23.5)	49	(22.6)	0		0	
Butler	88	(51.2)	54	(31.0)	82	(47.7)	120	(69.0)	2	(1.2)	0	
Cambria	135	(92.5)	96	(82.8)	10	(6.8)	20	(17.2)	1	(0.7)	0	
Cameron	2	(25.0)	4	(50.0)	5	(62.5)	4	(50.0)	1	(12.5)	0	
Carbon	32	(68.1)	31	(86.1)	14	(29.8)	5	(13.9)	1	(2.1)	0	
Centre	37	(43.0)	24	(32.0)	41	(47.7)	45	(60.0)	8	(9.3)	6	(8.0)
Chester	78	(39.8)	107	(53.5)	94	(48.0)	87	(43.5)	24	(12.2)	6	(3.0)
Clarion	37	(67.3)	14	(35.0)	18	(32.7)	25	(62.5)	0		1	(2.5)
Clearfield	25	(44.6)	26	(28.9)	26	(46.4)	55	(61.1)	5	(8.9)	9	(10.0)
Clinton	28	(71.8)	27	(65.9)	11	(28.2)	14	(34.1)	0		0	
Columbia	54	(63.5)	32	(86.7)	21	(24.7)	10	(20.8)	10	(11.8)	6	(12.5)
Crawford	32	(39.5)	26	(39.4)	37	(45.7)	29	(43.9)	12	(14.8)	11	(16.7)
Cumberland	72	(58.1)	40	(57.1)	51	(41.1)	28	(40.0)	1	(0.8)	2	(2.9)
Dauphin	225	(65.8)	222	(75.5)	116	(33.9)	71	(24.1)	1	(0.3)	1	(0.3)
Delaware	169	(39.1)	169	(38.5)	231	(53.5)	257	(58.5)	32	(7.4)	13	(3.0)
Elk	26	(96.3)	14	(87.5)	1	(3.7)	2	(12.5)	0		0	
Erie	62	(23.0)	72	(32.6)	197	(73.2)	148	(67.0)	10	(3.7)	1	(0.5)
Fayette	255	(69.5)	358	(83.8)	108	(29.4)	68	(15.9)	4	(1.1)	1	(0.2)
Forest	1	(16.7)	0		5	(83.3)	6	(100.0)	0		0	
Franklin	29	(50.9)	13	(37.1)	28	(99.1)	22	(62.9)	0		0	
Fulton	8	(88.9)	2	(20.0)	1	(11.1)	8	(80.0)	0		0	
Greene	28	(58.3)	41	(48.2)	19	(39.6)	39	(45.9)	1	(2.1)	5	(5.9)
Huntingdon	6	(18.8)	10	(34.5)	23	(71.9)	19	(65.5)	3	(9.4)	0	
Indiana	26	(66.7)	38	(70.4)	7	(17.9)	6	(11.1)	6	(15.4)	10	(18.5)
Jefferson	35	(89.7)	39	(92.9)	4	(10.3)	3	(7.1)	0		0	
Juniata	13	(81.3)	13	(76.5)	2	(12.5)	4	(23.5)	1	(6.3)	0	
Lackawanna	118	(67.4)	139	(76.8)	55	(31.4)	42	(23.2)	2	(1.1)	0	
Lancaster	167	(69.0)	119	(54.1)	74	(30.6)	97	(44.1)	1	(0.4)	4	(1.8)
Lawrence	35	(81.4)	23	(52.3)	21	(36.8)	12	27.3)	1	(1.8)	9	(20.5)
Lebanon	60	(42.3)	43	(25.1)	80	(56.3)	121	(70.8)	2	(1.4)	7	(4.1)
Lehigh	15	(7.3)	54	(27.3)	190	(92.2)	140	(70.7)	1	(0.5)	4	(2.0)
Luzerne	160	(52.1)	111	(40.1)	144	(46.9)	166	(59.9)	3	(1.0)	0	
Lycoming	40	(32.8)	73	(55.7)	79	(64.8)	56	(42.7)	3	(2.5)	2	(1.5)
McKean	42	(48.3)	42	(53.8)	30	(34.5)	33	(42.3)	15	(17.2)	3	(3.8)
Mercer	151	(98.7)	123	(95.3)	1	(0.7)	6	(4.7)	1	(0.7)	0	
Mifflin	5	(27.8)	20	(74.1)	12	(66.7)	6	(22.2)	1	(5.6)	1	(3.7)
Monroe	60	(92.3)	78	(100.0)	5	(7.7)	0		0		0	
Montgomery	89	(32.6)	101	(41.4)	180	(65.9)	141	(57.8)	4	(1.5)	2	(0.8)
Montour	10	(58.8)	15	(88.2)	2	(11.8)	7	(31.8)	5	(29.4)	0	
Northampton	184	(84.8)	129	(76.3)	33	(15.2)	40	(23.7)	0		0	
Northumberland	48	(46.2)	38	(36.5)	46	(44.2)	66	(63.5)	10	(9.6)	0	
Perry	66	(73.3)	59	(84.3)	24	(26.7)	11	(15.7)	0		0	
Philadelphia	1,188	(22.1)	1,637	(33.6)	2,667	(49.6)	2,677	(55.0)	1,518	(28.3)	555	(11.4)
Pike	4	(100.0)	8	(57.1)	0		6	(42.9)	0		0	
Potter	7	(50.0)	5	(22.7)	4	(28.6)	16	(72.7)	3	(21.4)	1	(4.5)
Schuylkill	111	(76.0)	123	(89.1)	34	(23.3)	14	(10.1)	1	(0.7)	1	(0.7)
Snyder	4	(33.3)	8	(30.8)	8	(66.7)	18	(69.2)	0		0	
Somerset	22	(44.9)	26	(54.2)	7	(14.3)	20	(41.7)	20	(40.8)	2	(4.2)
Sullivan	3	(30.0)	2	(33.3)	7	(70.0)	4	(66.7)	0		0	
Susquehanna	11	(50.0)	27	(96.4)	7	(31.8)	1	(3.6)	4	(18.2)	0	
Tioga	17	(53.1)	20	(55.6)	15	(46.9)	16	(44.4)	0		0	
Union	12	(63.2)	8	(30.8)	4	(21.1)	16	(61.5)	3	(15.8)	2	(7.7)
Venango	27	(37.0)	24	(35.8)	43	(58.9)	42	(62.7)	3	(4.1)	1	(1.5)
Warren	33	(45.8)	32	(60.4)	36	(50.0)	19	(35.8)	3	(4.2)	2	(3.8)
Washington	137	(66.8)	85	(47.5)	49	(23.9)	94	(52.5)	19	(9.3)	0	
Wayne	23	(62.2)	13	(81.3)	14	(37.8)	3	(18.8)	0		0	
Westmoreland	196	(55.8)	172	(57.7)	132	(37.6)	121	(40.6)	23	(6.6)	5	(1.7)
Wyoming	27	(81.8)	14	(82.4)	5	(15.2)	3	(17.6)	1	(3.0)	0	
York	96	(60.0)	89	(57.8)	64	(40.0)	65	(42.2)	0		0	
STATE TOTALS	**5,613**	**(39.8)**	**6,996**	**(48.7)**	**6,599**	**(46.9)**	**6,131**	**(47.7)**	**1,872**	**(13.3)**	**716**	**(5.6)**

NOTE: Time is calculated from date of initial report to date the final status is reported to Childline (Form CY-48) or 90 days has elapsed.

TABLE XIV

STATUS OF EVALUATION BY COUNTY 1979

COUNTY	TOTAL	% STATE TOTAL	STATUS		
			FOUNDED	INDICATED	UNFOUNDED
Adams	63	0.5	4 (6.3)	27 (42.9)	32 (50.8)
Allegheny	1,025	8.0	1 (0.1)	283 (27.6)	741 (72.3)
Armstrong	68	0.5	2 (2.9)	22 (32.4)	44 (64.7)
Beaver	120	0.9	0	46 (38.3)	74 (61.7)
Bedford	49	0.4	0	20 (40.8)	29 (59.2)
Berks	345	2.7	3 (0.9)	135 (39.1)	207 (60.0)
Blair	138	1.1	0	30 (21.7)	108 (78.3)
Bradford	41	0.3	0	23 (56.1)	18 (43.9)
Bucks	217	1.7	16 (7.4)	95 (43.8)	106 (48.8)
Butler	174	1.4	6 (3.4)	52 (29.9)	116 (66.7)
Cambria	116	0.9	0	40 (34.5)	76 (65.5)
Cameron	8	0.1	3 (37.5)	2 (25.0)	3 (37.5)
Carbon	36	0.3	0	12 (33.3)	24 (66.7)
Centre	75	0.6	2 (2.7)	26 (34.7)	47 (62.7)
Chester	200	1.6	11 (5.5)	73 (36.5)	116 (58.0)
Clarion	40	0.3	0	9 (22.5)	31 (77.5)
Clearfield	90	0.7	0	36 (40.0)	54 (60.0)
Clinton	41	0.3	0	17 (41.5)	24 (58.5)
Columbia	48	0.4	2 (4.2)	18 (37.5)	28 (58.3)
Crawford	66	0.5	0	30 (45.5)	36 (54.5)
Cumberland	70	0.5	2 (2.9)	21 (30.0)	47 (67.1)
Dauphin	294	2.3	4 (1.4)	92 (31.3)	198 (67.3)
Delaware	439	3.4	6 (1.4)	153 (34.9)	280 (63.8)
Elk	16	0.1	0	4 (25.0)	12 (75.0)
Erie	221	1.7	20 (9.0)	104 (47.1)	97 (43.9)
Fayette	427	3.3	1 (0.2)	32 (7.5)	394 (92.3)
Forest	6	0.1	0	4 (66.7)	2 (33.3)
Franklin	35	0.3	1 (2.9)	6 (17.1)	28 (80.0)
Fulton	10	0.1	1 (10.0)	3 (30.0)	6 (60.0)
Greene	85	0.7	8 (9.4)	26 (30.6)	51 (60.0)
Huntingdon	29	0.2	0	13 (44.8)	16 (55.2)
Indiana	54	0.4	0	20 (37.0)	34 (63.0)
Jefferson	42	0.3	0	26 (61.9)	16 (38.1)
Juniata	17	0.1	0	6 (35.3)	11 (64.7)
Lackawanna	181	1.4	0	41 (22.7)	140 (77.3)
Lancaster	220	1.7	4 (1.8)	92 (41.8)	124 (56.4)
Lawrence	44	0.3	2 (4.5)	9 (20.5)	33 (75.0)
Lebanon	171	1.3	0	92 (53.8)	79 (46.2)
Lehigh	198	1.5	8 (4.0)	106 (53.5)	84 (42.4)
Luzerne	277	2.2	0	49 (17.7)	228 (82.3)
Lycoming	131	1.0	0	54 (41.2)	77 (58.8)
McKean	78	0.6	0	17 (21.8)	61 (78.2)
Mercer	129	1.0	1 (0.8)	16 (12.4)	112 (86.8)
Mifflin	27	0.2	0	9 (33.3)	18 (66.7)
Monroe	78	0.6	0	62 (79.5)	16 (20.5)
Montgomery	244	1.9	2 (0.8)	64 (26.2)	178 (73.0)
Montour	22	0.2	0	2 (9.1)	20 (90.9)
Northampton	169	1.3	6 (3.6)	67 (39.6)	96 (56.8)
Northumberland	104	0.8	2 (1.9)	38 (36.5)	64 (61.5)
Perry	70	0.5	0	26 (37.1)	44 (62.9)
Philadelphia	4,869	37.9	21 (0.4)	1,514 (31.1)	3,334 (68.5)
Pike	14	0.1	0	5 (35.7)	9 (64.3)
Potter	22	0.2	0	9 (40.9)	13 (59.1)
Schuylkill	138	1.1	0	38 (27.5)	100 (72.5)
Snyder	26	0.2	0	12 (46.2)	14 (53.8)
Somerset	48	0.4	0	16 (33.3)	32 (66.7)
Sullivan	6	0	0	0	6 (100.0)
Susquehanna	28	0.2	0	13 (46.4)	15 (53.6)
Tioga	36	0.3	0	22 (61.1)	14 (38.9)
Union	26	0.2	0	12 (46.2)	14 (53.8)
Venango	67	0.5	0	22 (32.8)	45 (67.2)
Warren	53	0.4	1 (1.9)	16 (30.2)	36 (67.9)
Washington	179	1.4	5 (2.8)	45 (25.1)	129 (72.1)
Wayne	16	0.1	0	5 (31.3)	11 (68.8)
Westmoreland	298	2.3	1 (0.3)	99 (33.2)	198 (66.4)
Wyoming	17	0.1	0	4 (23.5)	13 (76.5)
York	154	1.2	0	76 (49.4)	78 (50.6)
STATE TOTAL	12,845	100.0	146 (1.1)	4,158 (32.4)	8,541 (66.5)

TABLE XV

BASIS FOR DETERMINATION OF "INDICATED" REPORTS BY COUNTY 1979

COUNTY	TOTAL REPORTS	PERPETRATOR ADMITTED TO ABUSE	CPS INVEST. & MEDICAL EVIDENCE	MISSING	REPORTS FOUNDED/ UNFOUNDED
Adams	63	16 (25.4)	18 (15.9)	1 (1.6)	36 (57.1)
Allegheny	1,025	71 (6.9)	189 (18.4)	23 (2.2)	742 (72.4)
Armstrong	68	17 (25.0)	5 (7.4)	–	46 (67.6)
Beaver	120	18 (15.0)	27 (22.5)	1 (0.8)	74 (61.7)
Bedford	49	11 (22.4)	9 (18.4)	–	29 (59.2)
Berks	345	86 (24.9)	48 (13.9)	1 (0.3)	210 (60.9)
Blair	138	13 (9.4)	17 (12.3)	–	108 (78.3)
Bradford	41	18 (43.9)	5 (12.2)	–	18 (43.9)
Bucks	217	52 (24.0)	40 (18.4)	3 (1.4)	122 (56.2)
Butler	174	30 (17.2)	21 (12.1)	1 (0.6)	122 (70.1)
Cambria	116	15 (12.9)	25 (21.6)	–	76 (65.5)
Cameron	8	1 (12.5)	1 (12.5)	–	6 (75.0)
Carbon	36	9 (25.0)	3 (8.3)	–	24 (66.7)
Centre	75	14 (18.7)	10 (13.3)	2 (2.7)	49 (65.3)
Chester	200	33 (16.5)	37 (18.5)	3 (1.5)	127 (63.5)
Clarion	40	5 (12.5)	4 (10.0)	–	31 (77.5)
Clearfield	90	29 (32.2)	7 (7.8)	–	54 (60.0)
Clinton	41	12 (29.3)	5 (12.2)	–	24 (58.5)
Columbia	48	11 (22.9)	7 (14.6)	–	30 (62.5)
Crawford	66	14 (21.2)	14 (21.2)	2 (3.0)	36 (54.5)
Cumberland	70	9 (12.9)	11 (15.7)	1 (1.4)	49 (70.0)
Dauphin	294	55 (18.7)	33 (11.2)	4 (1.4)	202 (68.7)
Delaware	439	81 (18.5)	68 (15.5)	4 (0.9)	286 (65.1)
Elk	16	3 (18.8)	1 (6.3)	–	12 (75.0)
Erie	221	51 (23.1)	45 (20.4)	8 (3.6)	117 (52.9)
Fayette	427	21 (4.9)	11 (2.6)	–	395 (92.5)
Forest	6	4 (66.7)	–	–	2 (33.3)
Franklin	35	1 (2.9)	5 (14.3)	–	29 (82.9)
Fulton	10	1 (10.0)	2 (20.0)	–	7 (70.0)
Greene	85	14 (16.5)	11 (12.9)	1 (1.2)	59 (69.4)
Huntingdon	29	2 (6.9)	8 (27.6)	3 (10.3)	16 (55.2)
Indiana	54	11 (20.4)	9 (16.7)	–	34 (63.0)
Jefferson	42	19 (45.2)	7 (16.7)	–	16 (38.1)
Juniata	17	3 (17.6)	3 (17.6)	–	11 (64.7)
Lackawanna	181	27 (14.9)	13 (7.2)	1 (0.6)	140 (77.3)
Lancaster	220	52 (23.6)	40 (18.2)	–	128 (58.2)
Lawrence	44	5 (11.4)	4 (9.1)	–	35 (79.5)
Lebanon	171	61 (35.7)	22 (12.9)	9 (5.3)	79 (46.2)
Lehigh	198	65 (32.8)	41 (20.7)	–	92 (46.5)
Luzerne	277	36 (13.0)	13 (4.7)	–	228 (82.3)
Lycoming	131	27 (20.6)	27 (20.6)	–	77 (58.8)
McKean	78	9 (11.5)	8 (10.3)	–	61 (78.2)
Mercer	129	6 (4.7)	8 (6.2)	2 (1.6)	113 (87.6)
Mifflin	27	2 (7.4)	7 (25.9)	–	18 (66.7)
Monroe	78	52 (66.7)	7 (9.0)	3 (3.8)	16 (20.5)
Montgomery	244	43 (17.6)	21 (8.6)	–	180 (73.8)
Montour	22	2 (9.1)	–	–	20 (90.9)
Northampton	189	54 (32.0)	13 (7.7)	–	102 (60.4)
Northumberland	104	12 (11.5)	26 (25.0)	–	66 (63.5)
Perry	70	14 (20.0)	12 (17.1)	–	44 (62.9)
Philadelphia	4,869	710 (14.6)	747 (15.3)	57 (1.2)	3,355 (68.9)
Pike	14	1 (7.1)	4 (28.6)	–	9 (64.3)
Potter	22	8 (36.4)	1 (4.5)	–	13 (59.1)
Schuylkill	138	27 (19.6)	11 (8.0)	–	100 (72.5)
Snyder	26	3 (11.5)	8 (30.8)	1 (3.8)	14 (53.8)
Somerset	48	8 (16.7)	4 (8.3)	4 (8.3)	32 (66.7)
Sullivan	6	–	–	–	6 (100.0)
Susquehanna	28	7 (25.0)	6 (21.4)	–	15 (53.6)
Tioga	36	14 (38.9)	8 (22.2)	–	14 (38.9)
Union	26	7 (26.4)	5 (19.2)	–	14 (53.8)
Venango	67	18 (26.9)	4 (6.0)	–	45 (67.2)
Warren	53	12 (22.6)	4 (7.5)	–	37 (69.8)
Washington	179	11 (6.1)	34 (19.0)	–	134 (74.9)
Wayne	16	2 (12.5)	3 (18.8)	–	11 (68.8)
Westmoreland	298	50 (6.8)	44 (14.8)	5 (1.7)	199 (66.8)
Wyoming	17	1 (5.9)	3 (17.6)	–	13 (76.5)
York	154	29 (18.8)	46 (29.9)	1 (0.6)	78 (50.6)
STATE TOTAL	**12,845**	**2,126 (16.5)**	**1,880 (14.7)**	**143 (1.2)**	**8,697 (67.6)**

TABLE XVI

AGE BY STATUS OF EVALUATION
1978 - 1979
(State Total Reflects All Reports)

AGE GROUP	TOTAL REPORTS		STATUS					
			FOUNDED		INDICATED		UNFOUNDED	
	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979
Under Age 1	1720	1098	31 (1.8)	32 (2.9)	566 (33.0)	367 (32.5)	1,121 (65.2)	709 (64.6)
Age 1 - 4	3938	3960	39 (1.0)	35 (0.9)	1,107 (28.1)	1005 (26.0)	2790 (70.9)	2550 (71.1)
Age 5 - 9	3925	3949	38 (1.0)	31 (0.8)	1,193 (30.4)	1,125 (30.5)	2694 (68.6)	2493 (68.4)
Age 10 - 14	3922	3003	40 (1.2)	29 (1.0)	1,128 (34.0)	1077 (35.9)	2154 (64.8)	1897 (63.2)
Age 15 - 17	1181	1505	9 (0.8)	19 (1.3)	439 (38.7)	594 (39.5)	739 (62.6)	892 (59.3)
State Total	14684	13945	157 (1.1)	146 (1.1)	4429 (31.4)	4168 (32.4)	9498 (67.4)	8541 (66.5)

E. Age of Children Abused

In 1979, the largest number of children abused were in the 5-9 age group, which was the same finding in 1978. This accounts for 31.6% of the children reported in that age group and 26.8% of all substantiated reports. Ages 10-14 accounted for 25.7% of the substantiated reports while ages one-through-four was 24.2%, ages 15-17 was 14.2%, and under age one was 9%.

Considering all reports investigated in 1979, the 15-17 age group again had the highest rate of substantiation (40.7%) compared to 1978, when 37.5% of the 15-17 aged children reported were abused.

The largest increase in children reported for 1979 was in the 15-17 age group involving 324 more investigations. All totals dropped in the remaining four categories. As mentioned in the 1978 report, several factors may account for this growth: *(1)* the older child is more verbal and able to bring attention to his or her situation, *(2)* the older child is more able to help document what has taken place in a situation of abuse or neglect; *(3)* a greater willingness of sexually abused teenagers to seek help.

Table XVIII shows at 3.8% increase in 1979 over 1978 of sexual abuse involving the 15-17 age category.

As in 1978, there were 22 counties which did not substantiate reports in each age category for 1979. Sullivan County had no substantiated reports while Forest County substantiated four reports in the 10-14 age group.

TABLE XVII

COUNTY BY AGE

1979

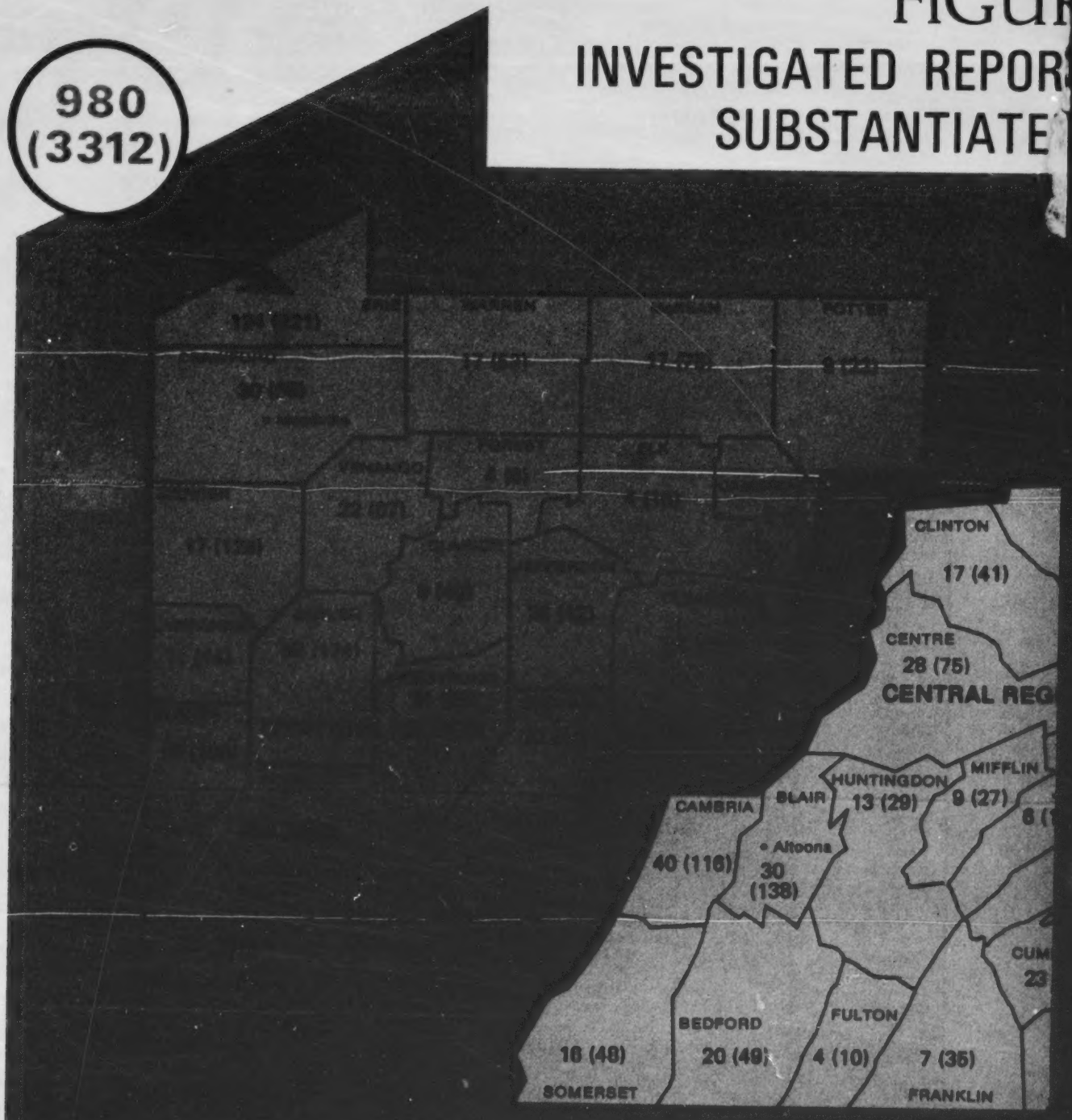
(TOTALS REFLECT SUBSTANTIATED REPORTS)

COUNTY	TOTAL CASES	UNDER AGE 1	AGE 1 - 4	AGE 5 - 9	AGE 10 - 14	AGE 15 - 17
Adams	31	1 (3.2)	7 (22.6)	10 (32.3)	10 (32.3)	3 (9.7)
Allegheny	284	38 (13.4)	58 (20.4)	78 (27.5)	73 (25.7)	37 (13.0)
Armstrong	24	2 (8.3)	0	6 (25.0)	8 (33.3)	8 (33.3)
Beaver	46	2 (4.3)	13 (28.3)	12 (26.1)	8 (17.4)	11 (23.9)
Bedford	20	1 (5.0)	2 (10.0)	9 (45.0)	6 (30.0)	2 (10.0)
Berks	138	14 (10.1)	26 (18.8)	45 (32.6)	32 (23.2)	21 (15.2)
Blair	30	1 (3.3)	5 (16.7)	9 (30.0)	8 (26.7)	7 (23.3)
Bradford	23	3 (13.0)	6 (26.1)	4 (17.4)	5 (21.7)	5 (21.7)
Bucks	111	7 (6.3)	23 (20.7)	33 (29.7)	26 (23.4)	22 (19.8)
Butler	58	4 (6.9)	9 (15.5)	12 (20.7)	24 (41.4)	9 (15.5)
Cambria	40	2 (5.0)	13 (32.5)	10 (25.0)	4 (10.0)	11 (27.5)
Cameron	5	0	2 (40.0)	3 (60.0)	0	0
Carbon	12	0	2 (16.7)	5 (41.7)	0	5 (41.7)
Centre	28	6 (21.4)	4 (14.3)	5 (17.9)	7 (25.0)	6 (21.4)
Chester	84	4 (4.8)	20 (23.8)	21 (25.0)	23 (27.4)	16 (19.0)
Clarion	9	0	3 (33.3)	2 (22.2)	3 (33.3)	1 (11.1)
Clearfield	36	2 (5.6)	7 (19.4)	10 (27.8)	8 (22.2)	9 (25.0)
Clinton	17	1 (5.9)	2 (11.8)	4 (23.5)	5 (29.4)	5 (29.4)
Columbia	20	2 (10.0)	4 (20.0)	5 (25.0)	6 (30.0)	3 (15.0)
Crawford	30	5 (16.7)	8 (26.7)	8 (26.7)	6 (20.0)	3 (10.0)
Cumberland	23	0	3 (13.0)	9 (39.1)	3 (13.0)	8 (34.8)
Dauphin	96	9 (9.4)	20 (20.8)	24 (25.0)	29 (30.2)	14 (4.6)
Delaware	159	5 (3.1)	40 (25.2)	39 (24.5)	50 (31.4)	25 (15.7)
Elk	4	1 (25.0)	0	1 (25.0)	2 (50.0)	0
Erie	124	10 (8.1)	27 (21.8)	29 (23.4)	35 (28.2)	23 (18.5)
Fayette	33	0	3 (9.1)	17 (51.5)	7 (21.2)	6 (18.2)
Forest	4	0	0	0	4 (100.0)	0
Franklin	7	1 (14.3)	0	3 (42.9)	1 (14.3)	2 (28.6)
Fulton	4	1 (25.0)	0	0	2 (50.0)	1 (25.0)
Greene	34	1 (2.9)	5 (14.7)	11 (32.4)	12 (35.3)	5 (14.7)
Huntingdon	13	3 (23.1)	6 (46.2)	2 (15.4)	0	2 (15.4)
Indiana	20	2 (10.0)	6 (30.0)	7 (35.0)	3 (15.0)	2 (10.0)
Jefferson	26	1 (3.8)	11 (42.3)	5 (19.2)	4 (15.4)	5 (19.2)
Juniata	6	0	4 (66.7)	0	2 (33.3)	0
Lackawanna	41	5 (12.2)	9 (22.0)	7 (17.1)	11 (26.8)	9 (22.0)
Lancaster	96	6 (6.3)	26 (27.1)	30 (31.3)	19 (19.8)	15 (15.6)
Lawrence	11	1 (9.1)	4 (36.4)	1 (9.1)	4 (36.4)	1 (9.1)
Lebanon	92	4 (4.3)	19 (20.7)	20 (21.7)	34 (37.0)	15 (16.3)
Lehigh	114	11 (9.6)	35 (30.7)	25 (21.9)	29 (25.4)	14 (12.3)
Luzerne	49	5 (10.2)	9 (18.4)	12 (24.5)	18 (36.7)	5 (10.2)
Lycoming	54	3 (5.6)	13 (24.1)	15 (27.8)	17 (31.5)	6 (11.1)
McKean	17	1 (5.9)	1 (5.9)	5 (29.4)	6 (35.3)	4 (23.5)
Mercer	17	2 (11.8)	6 (35.3)	3 (17.6)	4 (23.5)	2 (11.8)
Mifflin	9	2 (22.2)	1 (11.1)	1 (11.1)	4 (44.4)	1 (11.1)
Monroe	62	3 (48)	11 (17.7)	14 (22.6)	17 (27.4)	17 (27.4)
Montgomery	66	7 (10.6)	9 (13.6)	27 (40.9)	8 (12.1)	15 (22.7)
Montour	2	0	0	1 (50.0)	0	1 (50.0)
Northampton	73	4 (5.5)	25 (34.2)	15 (20.5)	19 (26.0)	10 (13.7)
Northumberland	40	3 (7.5)	11 (27.5)	10 (25.0)	14 (35.0)	2 (5.0)
Perry	26	4 (15.4)	8 (30.8)	8 (30.8)	5 (19.2)	1 (3.8)
Philadelphia	1,535	168 (10.9)	412 (26.8)	421 (27.4)	381 (24.8)	153 (10.0)
Pike	5	0	0	2 (40.0)	2 (40.0)	1 (20.0)
Potter	9	1 (11.1)	3 (33.3)	1 (11.1)	4 (44.4)	0
Schuylkill	38	0	9 (23.7)	10 (26.3)	12 (31.6)	7 (18.4)
Snyder	12	0	0	5 (41.7)	3 (25.0)	4 (33.3)
Somerset	16	0	4 (25.0)	4 (25.0)	5 (31.3)	3 (18.8)
Sullivan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Susquehanna	13	1 (7.7)	1 (7.7)	6 (46.2)	2 (15.4)	3 (23.1)
Tioga	22	1 (4.5)	5 (22.7)	3 (13.6)	8 (36.4)	5 (22.7)
Union	12	3 (25.0)	1 (8.3)	4 (33.3)	1 (8.3)	3 (25.0)
Venango	22	3 (13.6)	2 (9.1)	5 (22.7)	8 (36.4)	4 (18.2)
Warren	17	0	8 (47.1)	5 (29.4)	3 (17.6)	1 (5.9)
Washington	50	8 (16.0)	15 (30.0)	16 (32.0)	8 (16.0)	3 (6.0)
Wayne	5	0	1 (20.0)	2 (40.0)	1 (20.0)	1 (20.0)
Westmoreland	100	6 (6.0)	31 (31.0)	26 (26.0)	20 (20.0)	17 (17.0)
Wyoming	4	1 (25.0)	0	0	2 (50.0)	1 (25.0)
York	76	7 (9.2)	22 (28.9)	14 (18.4)	21 (27.6)	12 (15.8)
STATE TOTAL	**4,304**	**389 (9.0)**	**1,040 (24.2)**	**1,156 (26.8)**	**1,106 (25.7)**	**613 (14.3)**

NOTE: Percentages in total column represent % of state total of substantiated reports, others represent % of county total.

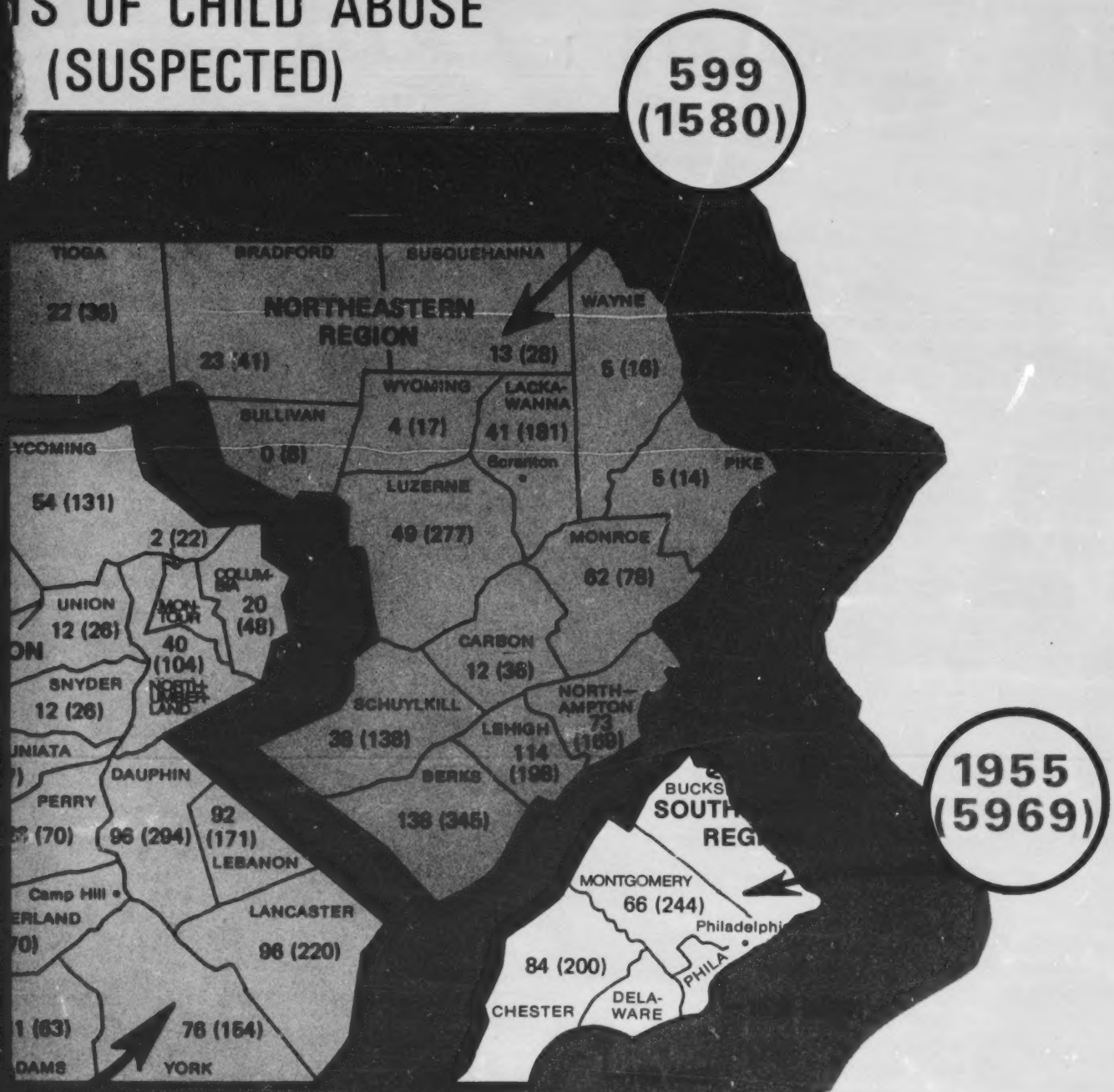
FIGUR
INVESTIGATED REPOR
SUBSTANTIATE

980
(3312)



770
(1984)

RE IV
TS OF CHILD ABUSE
(SUSPECTED)



REGION	*Suspected Cases*	*Substantiated Cases*
CENTRAL	15.4	17.9
NORTHEAST	12.2	13.9
SOUTHEAST	46.5	45.5
WESTERN	25.6	22.7

F. Injuries Sustained Because of Abuse

Based on Departmental policy, the county Child Protective Service agencies report all injuries that are sustained in substantiated reports of child abuse. Since some children sustained more than one injury as the result of abuse, the total number of substantiated injuries exceeds the total number of reports investigated.

The 4,304 children abused sustained 5,621 injuries. Of the total injuries, 3,699 (65.8%) were physical compared to 3,652 (61.3%) in 1978; 122 (2.2%) were mental injuries compared to 190 (3.1%) in 1978, 850 (15.1%) were sexual injuries compared to 653 (11.0%) in 1978; and 950 (16.9%) were physical neglect compared to 1,466 (24.6%) in 1978.

The most significant change from 1978 to 1979 involved physical neglect where 516 (35.2%) fewer "injuries" were noted. As was the case in 1978, the "other" category accounted for the majority (52.1%) of the physical neglect in 1979, which highlights the frequent inability to categorize effectively the variations of neglect under the constraints of the CPS Law.

Of the physical injuries reported, children suffered bruises/welts/ecchymosis on most occasions, particularly in the five-through-nine age category (28.4%). The under-age-one category shows bruises /welts/ecchymosis as the most frequent injury. Children in the one-through-four age group accounted for 58.3% of all injuries from asphyxiation/suffocation. Children in the age 10-14 category accounted for 33.3% of all sprains and dislocations. The one case of substantiated dismemberment occurred in the 10-14 age group.

There were 122 mental injuries with most (39.5%) of them affecting children aged 10-14 in 1979. This is consistent with the same finding in 1978, when they suffered 36.8% of the mental injuries.

Indecent assault again accounted for the largest number of sexual injuries (391) which occurred in the 10-14 age group on 149 occasions (38.1%). More children under age one were found to be sexually abused in 1979 that in 1978. Indecent assault occurred more frequently in 1979 than in 1978 and showed the largest increase of any of the sexual abuse categories.

Based on the 1978 data, it was noted that the likelihood of physical neglect decreased as the child became older. The same held true for 1979, when the children most likely to be neglected fell into the age ranges of birth through nine. Abandonment, which resulted in injury, was the most frequent category of neglect noted apart from the category of "other." Children under age one experienced failure to thrive more frequently than any other specific neglect. Abandonment was the most frequent type of neglect for children between the ages of one and 17.

Table XIX provides a breakdown of substantiated injuries found in individual county investigations.

TABLE XVIII

INJURIES BY AGE
1979
(Totals Reflect Substantiated Injuries)

TYPE OF INJURY	TOTAL INJURIES	AGE GROUPS				
		UNDER AGE 1	AGE 1-4	AGE 5-9	AGE 10-14	AGE 15-17
PHYSICAL INJURIES	3,699	314 (8.5)	980 (26.5)	980 (26.5)	981 (23.8)	574 (15.5)
Burns/Scalding	212	29 (13.7)	115 (54.2)	49 (23.1)	10 (4.7)	9 (4.2)
Fracture	113	28 (24.8)	48 (39.8)	8 (7.1)	14 (12.4)	7 (6.2)
Skull Fracture	38	21 (55.3)	16 (42.1)	1 (2.9)	0	0
Subdural Hematoma	43	7 (16.3)	13 (30.2)	11 (25.6)	6 (14.0)	6 (14.0)
Bruises/Welts/Ecchymosis	2,132	119 (5.6)	507 (23.8)	606 (28.4)	567 (26.6)	333 (15.6)
Lacerations/Contusions/Abrasions	801	43 (5.2)	182 (22.0)	177 (25.6)	183 (26.6)	136 (19.7)
Wounds/Punctures	84	7 (10.0)	14 (21.0)	18 (25.0)	17 (26.6)	10 (15.6)
Brain Damage	6	2 (33.3)	3 (50.0)	0	0	1 (16.7)
Poisoning	3	0	0	2 (66.7)	1 (33.3)	0
Asphyxiation/Suffocation	12	1 (8.3)	7 (58.3)	7 (8.3)	2 (16.7)	1 (8.3)
Internal Injuries/Hemorrhage	24	6 (25.0)	9 (37.5)	4 (16.7)	3 (12.5)	2 (8.3)
Dismemberment	1	0	0	0	1 (100.0)	0
Sprains/Dislocations	21	0	6 (28.6)	3 (14.3)	7 (33.3)	5 (23.8)
Drugs/Alcohol	32	3 (10.3)	14 (44.8)	6 (20.7)	5 (17.2)	2 (6.9)
Drowning	5	2 (40.0)	0	1 (20.0)	0	2 (40.0)
Other	302	36 (11.6)	70 (26.2)	63 (20.9)	66 (21.6)	60 (19.9)
MENTAL INJURIES	122	7 (5.9)	13 (10.1)	43 (34.6)	47 (39.6)	12 (10.1)
SEXUAL INJURIES	960	8 (0.9)	92 (10.6)	233 (26.2)	362 (41.4)	175 (20.6)
Rape	66	1 (1.5)	7 (10.6)	17 (25.8)	29 (43.9)	12 (18.2)
Statutory Rape	81	1 (1.2)	3 (3.7)	22 (27.2)	40 (49.4)	15 (18.5)
Incest	169	1 (0.6)	15 (8.4)	19 (11.3)	77 (46.1)	46 (30.2)
Involuntary/Voluntary Deviate Sexual Intercourse	146	0	14 (9.6)	52 (35.6)	53 (36.3)	27 (18.5)
Indecent Assault	391	5 (1.3)	53 (13.6)	112 (28.6)	149 (38.1)	72 (18.4)
Promoting Prostitution	7	0	0	2 (28.6)	4 (57.1)	1 (14.3)
PHYSICAL NEGLECT	950	234 (33.7)	289 (30.3)	333 (34.4)	165 (17.4)	49 (4.3)
Malnutrition	58	19 (33.9)	21 (37.5)	11 (19.8)	5 (8.9)	0
Failure to Thrive	108	77 (71.3)	26 (24.1)	4 (3.7)	1 (0.9)	0
Abandonment (Resulting in Injury)	230	34 (14.4)	75 (31.8)	71 (30.1)	48 (20.3)	8 (3.4)
Exposure to Elements	49	11 (22.4)	11 (22.4)	9 (18.4)	13 (26.5)	5 (10.2)
Poisoning	6	0	6 (100.0)	0	0	0
Other	496	93 (19.9)	149 (30.1)	139 (27.9)	98 (19.9)	37 (8.9)
TOTAL SUBSTANTIATED INJURIES	5,621	563 (9.9)	1,373 (24.4)	1,449 (25.7)	1,445 (25.8)	801 (14.3)

TABLE XIX

INJURIES BY COUNTY
1979
(TOTALS REFLECT SUBSTANTIATED INJURIES)

COUNTY	TOTAL INJURIES	BURNS SCALDING	FRACTURES	SKULL FRACTURES	SUBDURAL HEMATOMA	BRUISES WELTS ECCHYMOSIS	LACERATIONS CONTUSIONS ABRASIONS	WOUNDS PUNCTURES	BRAIN DAMAGE	POISONING	ASPHYXIATION SUFFOCATION	INTERNAL INJURIES HEMORRHAGE	DISMEMBERMENT	BRUISES LACERATIONS	DRUGS ALCOHOL	DROWNING	PHYSICAL INJURIES OTHER
Adams	43	1	2			17	3	1									
Allegheny	400	21	15	4	1	140	62	8			1	3		1	1		24
Armstrong	27	2				14	2										3
Beaver	60	4	2			36	9	1						2	1		4
Bedford	28					6	5										1
Berks	169	3	2	1		65	17	1	1		1	1					12
Blair	48	2			1	10	10	4				2					
Bradford	30		1			10	3										1
Bucks	155	6	2			58	14	2									8
Butler	77		1			23	1										3
Cambria	49		1	1		24	5	2						1		1	3
Cameron	12	1				1	1								3		
Carbon	15				1	9	1										
Centre	44					18	3										1
Chester	111	2	2	1	1	44	28	1							1		
Clarion	10	1				3	1										
Clearfield	40	1				18	1							1			2
Clinton	22	1				12	2	1									1
Columbia	22	1	1			12	2										
Crawford	51		1	1		11	2										1
Cumberland	31		1			10	4										1
Dauphin	123	2	4		1	68	26	1				1					4
Delaware	210	6	3	2	4	68	42	2	2		1	1		1			8
Elk	5		1			1											
Erie	160	6	2	1	1	86	16										2
Fayette	37	1				12	1					1			1		3
Forest	4					3											
Franklin	12	3				4	3								1		
Fulton	4																1
Greene	37	1				19	4										
Huntingdon	16	2				9	1	1									3
Indiana	24	2				14	4										
Jefferson	39	1			1	19	8										1
Juniata	8					6	1								1		
Lackawanna	50	2	1	1	1	13	4							1		1	
Lancaster	116	6	2			68	14	1									5
Lawrence	13					6	4										
Lebanon	96	1	3	1		64	2								1		2
Lehigh	168	9	3	2	1	78	36	2						2			9
Luzerne	56	4	1			24	4					1	1				2
Lycoming	69	2	3			27	5										8
McKean	18	1			3	10											1
Mercer	20	2	1			8											1
Mifflin	9	1				6	1										
Monroe	87	2	1	1		40	8	1								1	4
Montgomery	93		2		2	47	16		1								5
Montour	2						1										
Northampton	92	2	4			59	9	2						1			2
Northumberland	54	2	2	1	1	24	3										3
Perry	39	2	3			17	4	1									2
Philadelphia	2008	86	32	28	15	628	244	28	2	1	7	6		5	15	3	140
Pike	5					4											
Potter	13	1				6	2	1									
Schuylkill	45	1			3	29	2										
Snyder	17	1				3	1			2					2		2
Somerset	18	1				11											1
Sullivan																	
Susquehanna	17					8	3										1
Tioga	24		1		2	10	1										1
Union	18	1	1			7	3					1					1
Venango	26		2			16	2										
Warren	22	2				13	2	2									1
Washington	69	3	3			34	8	1				1			3		11
Wayne	8					4											
Westmoreland	129	6	1		3	48	19	2			2	2			1		10
Wyoming	5					2	1										
York	95	4	6	1	1	36	12	1				1		6	1		2

TABLE XIX

INJURIES BY COUNTY
1979
(TOTALS REFLECT SUBSTANTIATED INJURIES)
(Continued)

COUNTY	MENTAL INJURIES	RAPE	STATUTORY RAPE	INCEST	INVOLUNTARY/ VOLUNTARY DEVIATE SEXUAL CONTUS	INDECENT ASSAULT	PROMOTING PROSTITUTION	MALNUTRITION	FAILURE TO THRIVE	ABANDONMENT	EXPOSURE TO ELEMENTS	POISONING (AS RESULT OF NEGLECT)	PHYSICAL NEGLECT OTHER
Adams	6		1	1	3	6	1						1
Allegheny	17	2	3	4	12	29	1	3	13	11	1		23
Armstrong	1		1		1	1			1	1			
Beaver	2		1		1	7							2
Bedford			2	2	2	7							1
Berks	3	2	1	3	4	16		2	4	2	2		8
Blair		2	2	3	2	7					1		1
Bradford		1		4	3	3							4
Bucks		8	7	6	3	23			1	6	1		11
Butler	1	1	1	5	11	16			3	1			1
Cambria						6		1		3			2
Cameron	3												3
Carbon		1		1		2							
Centre		3	2	2	4	4		1	4	1	1		
Chester	4			5	1	11		2	2	2			4
Clarion					2			1			1		1
Clearfield	2			3					1	13			1
Clinton	1	1	1			2							
Columbia					1	2			2				1
Crawford	1	1	4	6	8	6		2	2	1	1		3
Cumberland			1	3	2	8							1
Dauphin		1		1	1	6			1	5			3
Delaware	3	4	2	7	10	21	1	3	2	6	3		7
Elk		1				1							1
Erie		3	4	13	14	33		1	3		1		6
Fayette	2				2	5				6			1
Forest		1											
Franklin				1									
Fulton				3									
Greene	4			1		5							3
Huntingdon													
Indiana		1	1						1				1
Jefferson		1		1	3	6					1		2
Juniata													
Lackawanna		1		1	5	3			1	18			
Lancaster		1	3	7	2	13							1
Lawrence	1												
Lebanon		1	2	6	1	9			1				2
Lehigh				1	3	9		1	6	3			6
Luzerne	1		1		1	7				4			5
Lycoming		1	1	5	3	6	2		1		1		1
McKean			1	1		1							
Mercer		1	1		2	3							1
Mifflin										1			
Monroe				6	4	11	1	1		2	1		4
Montgomery	2	2	2	3	1	8				2			3
Montour						1							
Northampton			1	2	2	1			2	2			3
Northumberland	2	2		2		3			3				6
Perry			1	1		4		2	3				3
Philadelphia	65	19	16	29	16	40	1	34	46	131	33	6	342
Pike						1							
Potter			3	1									
Schuylkill			2	3	1	3							1
Snyder			2	1		5							
Somerset			2	1		2							
Sullivan													
Susquehanna		2	2	2		1							1
Tioga				3	2	2							2
Union						1							1
Venango			1		1				1				2
Warren				1		1							
Washington	2		1		3	5		1	1	5			7
Wayne				1	1	1							1
Westmoreland			3	5	4	6		1	2	8	1		7
Wyoming										1			1
York		2	2	3	2	12			1				4

TABLE XX

AGE BY FATALITIES
1978 - 1979
(Totals Reflect Substantiated Reports)

AGE GROUP	TOTAL REPORTS		CHILD DIED					
			YES		NO		MISSING	
	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979
Under Age 1	869	388	18 (3.0)	9 (2.3)	534 (89.1)	379 (97.4)	47 (7.8)	1 (0.3)
Age 1 - 4	1,148	1,040	16 (1.3)	16 (1.5)	1,021 (89.1)	1,008 (96.9)	110 (9.6)	16 (1.5)
Age 5 - 9	1,231	1156	2 (0.2)	7 (0.6)	1,108 (90.0)	1,137 (98.4)	121 (9.8)	12 (1.0)
Age 10 - 14	1,196	1109	3 (0.3)	1 (0.1)	1,025 (87.8)	1,099 (99.1)	140 (12.0)	9 (0.8)
Age 15 - 17	442	613	0	0	393 (88.9)	606 (98.9)	49 (11.1)	7 (1.1)
State Total	4,886	4304	39 (0.8)	33 (0.8)	4,081 (89.0)	4,229 (98.2)	467 (10.2)	45 (1.0)

G. Deaths Attributed to Abuse - Table XX

Thirty-three children died as a result of abuse in Pennsylvania during 1979. This is a 13.2% decrease over 1978 when 38 children died. There were 21 deaths recorded in 1977 and 20 in 1976.

Of the deaths occurring in 1979, 27.3% (9) were underage one, 48.5% (16) ages one-through-four, 21.2% (7) ages five-through-nine, and 3.0% (1) ages 10-14.

As in 1978, these deaths represent 0.8% of the total 1979 substantiated reports. On a national basis, the American Humane Association, in its most recent report found a 0.5% death rate among the 33 states represented in its study.

Deaths from child abuse occurred in the following 14 counties:

Allegheny — 6
Berks — 1
Cambria — 1
Dauphin — 1
Delaware — 2
Fayette — 1
Huntingdon — 1
Indiana — 1
Luzerne — 2
Northampton — 1
Philadelphia — 13
Somerset — 1
Warren — 1
Washington — 1

The figure for Philadelphia represents 39.4% of all deaths in the state for 1979.

Section 15 of Act 124 contains a highly restrictive confidentiality provision that limits those having access to information on reports of suspected child abuse. The CPS is prohibited from disclosing case information to law enforcement authorities. In 45.5% of the reports where children died, criminal charges were initiated. These criminal charges were filed by sources other than the CPS.

TABLE XXI

CRIMINAL CHARGES RESULTING FROM DEATHS
1979

(Totals Reflect Substantiated Reports)

CHILD DIED	TOTAL REPORTS	CRIMINAL CHARGES FILED		
		Yes	No	Missing
	33	15 (45.5)	17 (51.5)	1 (3.0)

H. Protective Custody - Tables XXII, XXIII, XXIV

During 1979, a total of 934 children were taken into emergency protective custody as a result of suspected abuse and neglect, compared to 890 in 1978. A substantial number of them were found to have been abused, 73.1% in 1979 and 88.9% in 1978. Each year, a large percentage of these children (77.6% in 1979 and 75.8% in 1978) were found in court adjudications to have been abused ("founded").

TABLE XXII

STATUS BY EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE CUSTODY

1978 - 1979

STATUS	TOTAL REPORTS		EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE CUSTODY TAKEN					
			YES		NO		MISSING	
	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979
Founded	157	148	119 (75.8)	111 (76.0)	35 (22.3)	34 (23.3)	3 (1.9)	1 (0.7)
Indicated	4429	4,158	581 (13.1)	572 (13.8)	3767 (85.1)	3579 (86.1)	81 (1.5)	7 (0.2)
Unfounded	9498	8541	190 (2.0)	251 (2.9)	7,336 (77.2)	7554 (88.4)	1,972 (20.8)	736 (8.6)
Total	14084	12845	890 (6.3)	934 (7.3)	11,138 (79.1)	11,167 (86.9)	2056 (14.6)	744 (5.8)

Of the 934 instances where emergency protective custody was taken, Table XXIII shows the CPS worker was most frequently involved in the action (44.7%). Law enforcement officials and authorized officials of the court assumed initial custody of children in 20.0% of the instances, as did physicians and directors of medical facilities in 13.1% of the instances. In 22.2% of the reports, the information was not listed.

TABLE XXIII

EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE CUSTODY

1979

PERSON TAKING PROTECTIVE CUSTODY	
Physician/Director of Medical Facility	122 (13.1)
Law Enforcement Officer/Court Official	187 (20.0)
Protective Services Worker with a Court Order	418 (44.7)
No Answer	207 (22.2)
Total Cases in Which Emergency Custody Was Taken	934

In addition to the 934 children taken into emergency custody, 296 children were the subjects of court action on a non-emergency basis. Of these 296 children, 237 were subsequently found to be abused.

Table XXIV shows that 701 children remained under the protective custody of CPS in 1979. The largest age group of children who continued in custody from the emergency and non-emergency action, described above, was the 117 children under age one, or 30.1% Only a slight variation involving children one-through-17 occurred, ranging from 13.1% to 16.3%

Departmental regulations permit a child to remain at home or move into an approved placement while under CPS custody. Significantly, 666 children were placed outside of their homes during 1979. This represents 71.3% of the children placed in custody during 1979 compared to 88.8% in 1978.

TABLE XXIV

AGE BY CONTINUED CUSTODY

1979

(Totals Reflect Substantiated Reports)

AGE GROUP	TOTAL CASES	CUSTODY CONTINUED		
		Yes	No	Missing
Under Age 1	389	117 (30.1)	261 (67.1)	11 (2.8)
Age 1 - 4	1,039	169 (16.2)	853 (82.1)	18 (1.7)
Age 5 - 9	1,156	153 (13.1)	963 (83.4)	40 (3.5)
Age 10 - 14	1,106	164 (14.8)	910 (82.3)	32 (2.9)
Age 15 - 17	613	98 (16.0)	499 (81.4)	16 (2.6)
State Total	4,904	701 (16.3)	3,486 (81.0)	117 (2.7)

TABLE XXV

EXISTENCE OF PRIOR REPORT(S) IN STATEWIDE
CENTRAL REGISTER BY COUNTY
1978 - 1979

COUNTY	PRIOR REPORT(S) EXIST(S)				COUNTY	PRIOR REPORT(S) EXIST(S)			
	YES		NO			YES		NO	
	1978	1979	1978	1979		1978	1979	1978	1979
Adams	2 (4.2)	2 (3.2)	46 (95.8)	61 (96.8)	Lancaster	21 (8.7)	8 (3.6)	221 (91.3)	212 (96.4)
Allegheny	32 (2.3)	49 (4.8)	1,354 (97.7)	976 (95.2)	Lawrence	3 (5.3)	3 (6.8)	54 (94.7)	41 (93.2)
Armstrong	3 (5.1)	4 (5.9)	56 (94.9)	64 (94.1)	Lebanon	4 (2.8)	12 (7.0)	138 (97.2)	159 (93.0)
Beaver	3 (2.1)	5 (4.2)	138 (97.9)	115 (95.8)	Lehigh	15 (7.3)	29 (14.6)	191 (92.7)	169 (85.4)
Bedford	0	0	25 (100.0)	49 (100.0)	Luzerne	10 (3.3)	15 (5.4)	297 (96.7)	262 (94.6)
Berks	17 (5.6)	29 (8.4)	287 (94.4)	318 (91.6)	Lycoming	3 (2.8)	6 (5.1)	119 (97.5)	123 (93.9)
Blair	5 (3.8)	7 (5.1)	126 (96.5)	131 (94.9)	McKean	3 (3.4)	4 (5.1)	84 (96.6)	74 (94.9)
Bradford	3 (5.7)	4 (9.8)	50 (94.3)	37 (90.2)	Mercer	8 (5.2)	9 (7.0)	146 (94.8)	120 (93.0)
Bucks	7 (2.7)	11 (5.1)	253 (97.3)	206 (94.9)	Mifflin	2 (11.1)	0	16 (88.9)	27 (100.0)
Butler	10 (5.8)	5 (2.9)	162 (94.2)	169 (97.1)	Monroe	8 (12.3)	7 (9.0)	57 (87.7)	71 (91.0)
Cambria	6 (4.1)	6 (5.2)	140 (95.9)	110 (94.8)	Montgomery	8 (2.9)	17 (7.0)	265 (97.1)	227 (93.0)
Cameron	0	0	8 (100.0)	8 (100.0)	Montour	0	0	17 (100.0)	22 (100.0)
Carbon	4 (8.5)	4 (11.1)	43 (91.5)	32 (88.9)	Northampton	31 (14.3)	29 (17.2)	186 (85.7)	140 (82.8)
Centre	7 (8.1)	12 (16.0)	79 (91.9)	63 (84.0)	Northumberland	2 (1.9)	10 (9.6)	102 (98.1)	94 (90.4)
Chester	16 (8.2)	15 (7.5)	180 (91.8)	185 (92.5)	Perry	5 (5.6)	8 (11.4)	85 (94.4)	62 (88.6)
Clarion	3 (5.6)	4 (10.0)	52 (94.5)	36 (90.0)	Philadelphia	221 (4.1)	290 (5.8)	5,152 (95.9)	4,680 (94.2)
Clearfield	2 (3.6)	6 (6.7)	54 (96.4)	84 (93.3)	Pike	0	0	4 (100.0)	14 (100.0)
Clinton	1 (2.6)	3 (7.3)	38 (97.4)	38 (92.7)	Potter	0	1 (4.5)	14 (100.0)	21 (95.5)
Columbia	9 (10.6)	2 (4.2)	76 (89.4)	46 (95.8)	Schuylkill	14 (9.6)	18 (13.0)	132 (90.4)	120 (87.0)
Crawford	0	0	81 (100.0)	66 (100.0)	Snyder	0	3 (11.5)	12 (100.0)	23 (88.5)
Cumberland	6 (4.8)	0	118 (95.2)	70 (100.0)	Somerset	0	3 (6.3)	49 (100.0)	45 (93.8)
Dauphin	28 (8.2)	14 (4.8)	314 (91.8)	280 (95.2)	Sullivan	0	0	10 (100.0)	6 (100.0)
Delaware	18 (4.2)	27 (6.2)	414 (95.8)	412 (93.8)	Susquehanna	0	2 (7.1)	22 (100.0)	26 (92.9)
Elk	0	0	27 (100.0)	16 (100.0)	Tioga	3 (9.4)	5 (13.9)	29 (90.6)	31 (86.1)
Erie	11 (4.1)	13 (5.9)	258 (95.9)	208 (94.1)	Union	1 (5.3)	3 (11.5)	18 (94.7)	23 (88.5)
Fayette	12 (3.3)	7 (1.6)	355 (96.7)	420 (98.4)	Venango	2 (2.7)	3 (4.6)	71 (97.3)	64 (95.5)
Forest	0	1 (16.7)	6 (100.0)	5 (83.3)	Warren	2 (2.8)	5 (9.4)	70 (97.2)	48 (90.6)
Franklin	3 (5.3)	1 (2.9)	54 (94.7)	34 (97.1)	Washington	5 (2.4)	3 (1.7)	200 (97.6)	176 (98.3)
Fulton	1 (11.1)	1 (10.0)	8 (88.9)	9 (90.0)	Wayne	0	0	37 (100.0)	16 (100.0)
Greene	3 (6.3)	5 (5.9)	45 (93.8)	80 (94.1)	Westmoreland	10 (2.8)	20 (6.7)	341 (97.2)	278 (93.3)
Huntingdon	0	1 (3.4)	32 (100.0)	28 (96.6)	Wyoming	2 (6.1)	0	31 (93.9)	17 (100.0)
Indiana	1 (2.6)	2 (3.7)	38 (97.4)	52 (96.3)	York	7 (4.4)	8 (5.2)	153 (95.6)	146 (94.8)
Jefferson	2 (5.1)	3 (7.1)	37 (94.9)	39 (92.9)					
Juniata	2 (12.5)	2 (11.8)	14 (87.5)	15 (88.2)	STATE TOTAL	612 (4.3)	781 (5.8)	13472 (95.7)	12684 (94.1)
Lackawanna	5 (2.9)	3 (1.7)	170 (97.1)	178 (98.3)					

I. Repeated Abuse - Tables XXV and XXVI

The Child Protective Services Law establishes a Central Register which, among other things, is intended to detect repeated child abuse among children and families. When Act 124 was implemented in November 1975, the Department was required to begin a new register to maintain records of substantiated abuse consistent with the provisions of the law. This required the destruction of all prior reports filed with the Department. The Central Register now contains only reports of substantiated serious abuse. Approximately 15,700 such reports are currently on file.

As part of the process in receiving reports, a check of the Central Register is made to determine if the child or other persons listed on the report were involved in previously substantiated reports. With the growth of the register in each successive year, the in incidence of prior reports has increased.

Year	Rate of Prior Abuse	No. of Reports	Reports Investigated
1976	1.4%	88	6,415
1977	2.8%	359	12,939
1978	4.3%	617	14,084
1979	5.9%	761	12,845

The average number of prior reports per county has shown a corresponding increase ranging from 1.3 reports per county in 1976 to 11.4 reports per county in 1979.

Based on Table XXVI, children in the five-through-nine age range are most likely to have been abused previously and/or in a family where prior abuse has occurred.

In an effort to monitor more closely the repeated abuse of children, the Department has established a policy to evaluate thoroughly, through the regional offices, those new reports of suspected child abuse which, upon searching the Central Register, are found to have three prior reports already on file.

TABLE XXVI

AGE BY EXISTENCE OF PRIOR REPORT(S) IN CENTRAL REGISTER

1979

(Totals Reflect All Reports)

AGE GROUP	TOTAL CASES	PRIOR REPORT(S) EXIST(S)	
		Yes	No
Under Age 1	1,098	29 (2.6)	1,069 (97.4)
Age 1 - 4	3,590	225 (6.3)	3,365 (93.7)
Age 5 - 9	3,649	253 (6.9)	3,396 (93.1)
Age 10 - 14	3,003	182 (6.1)	2,821 (93.9)
Age 15 - 17	1,505	72 (4.8)	1,433 (95.2)
State Total	12,845	761 (5.9)	12,084 (94.1)

APPENDIX A

REPORT OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE - CY47

CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES REPORT OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE - CY48

REPORT OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE
PURSUANT TO ACT 124, NOVEMBER 26, 1975

Any persons who, in the course of their employment, occupation, or practice of their profession come into contact with children shall report or cause a report to be made when they have reason to believe, on the basis of their medical, professional or other training and experience, that a child coming before them in their professional or official capacity is an abused child.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MANDATED PERSONS: Within 48 hours after the oral report, send one copy of this report to the Child Protective Services Unit of the Child Welfare Agency where the child is located.

PLEASE NOTE INFORMATION ON REVERSE SIDE.

TODAYS DATE

1. NAME OF CHILD (Last, First, Initial) | BIRTHDATE | SEX ☐ M ☐ F

ADDRESS (Include Street, City, State & Zip Code) | COUNTY

1A. PRESENT LOCATION IF DIFFERENT THAN ABOVE

2. NATURAL/ADOPTIVE MOTHER (Last, First, Initial) | TELEPHONE NO.

ADDRESS (Include Street, City, State & Zip Code) | COUNTY

NATURAL/ADOPTIVE FATHER (Last, First, Initial) | TELEPHONE NO.

ADDRESS (Include Street, City, State & Zip Code) | COUNTY

3. OTHER PERSON RESPONSIBLE (Last, First, Initial) | RELATIONSHIP TO CHILD

ADDRESS (Include Street, City, State & Zip Code) | COUNTY | TELEPHONE NO.

4. ALLEGED PERPETRATOR (Last, First, Initial) | RELATIONSHIP TO CHILD

ADDRESS (Include Street, City, State & Zip Code) | COUNTY | TELEPHONE NO.

5. NATURE & EXTENT OF ALLEGED INSTANCES (NARRATIVE)

6. ACTIONS TAKEN OR ABOUT TO BE TAKEN

☐ NOTIFICATION OF CORONER ☐ PHOTOGRAPHS ☐ EMERGENCY CUSTODY TAKEN
☐ X-RAYS ☐ HOSPITALIZATION ☐ OTHER (SPECIFY)

7. FAMILY HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION (Please check block if there is indication of prior abuse)

☐ NAME _____ SEX _____ AGE _____ ☐ NAME _____ SEX _____ AGE _____
☐ NAME _____ SEX _____ AGE _____ ☐ NAME _____ SEX _____ AGE _____
☐ NAME _____ SEX _____ AGE _____ ☐ NAME _____ SEX _____ AGE _____

8. FOR USE BY PHYSICIANS ONLY (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE)

NAME | DATE | HOSPITAL/OFFICE

MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS:

_____
SIGNATURE

9. MANDATED REPORTING SOURCE (OTHER THAN PHYSICIAN) (PLEASE PRINT)

NAME | TITLE | AGENCY

COUNTY | SIGNATURE | DATE

10. NON-MANDATED REPORTING SOURCE

NAME | RELATIONSHIP TO CHILD | ADDRESS (Street, City, State, Zip Code) | COUNTY | TELEPHONE NO.

CY 47 - 3-76

OFFICIAL USE ONLY			
DATE ORAL REPORT RECEIVED	TIME ☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.	DAY

NAME OF WORKER RECEIVING CALL

THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS ARE TAKEN FROM THE "CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES LAW", ACT 124, NOVEMBER 26, 1975.

SECTION 11 - Immunity From Liability

"Any person, hospital, institution, school facility, or agency participating in good faith in the making of a report or testifying in any proceeding arising out of an instance of suspected child abuse . . . shall have immunity from any liability, civil or criminal, that might otherwise result by reason of such actions. . ."

SECTION 12 - Penalties for Failure to Report

"Any person or official required (mandated) by this Act to report a case of suspected child abuse who willfully fails to do so shall be guilty of a summary offense, except that for a second or subsequent offense shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree."

24 HOUR TOLL-FREE HOTLINE – 800-932-0313

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THIS FORM

1. List the name, birthdate (or appropriate age if birthdate is unknown), and check appropriate sex. List the permanent address, zip code and county of child. Also, list present location of child, i.e., hospital, shelter, foster home, friend, relative if different than permanent address.

2. List the name, address and telephone number of natural/adoptive parent(s). Complete this section if information is known, even if child is not living with natural/adoptive parent(s).

3. List person(s) responsible for child and with whom child lives, if information is different than that of natural/adoptive parent(s). Also indicate relationship to child, e.g., uncle, brother, parents, neighbor, etc. Indicate address and telephone number.

4. Indicate identifying information of person(s) allegedly responsible for the suspected abuse and/or neglect of child. Indicate relationship to child., e.g., baby-sitter, teacher, day care mother, foster parent, mother, parents' paramour/boyfriend.

5. Give a description of what actual injuries/neglect were sustained by the child. Include all reasons why child abuse is suspected, including how it occurred and any admissions of the act of abuse. Include any indications of prior abuse.

6. Check appropriate block(s) if applicable. Whenever any photographs or x-rays are taken, they along with any medical summaries shall be sent to the Child Protective Services of the Child Welfare Agency as soon as possible.

7. List the name, sex and age of each person in household under 18 years of age. Check block if there is any reason to believe that there has been an indications of prior abuse.

8. This section is for use by Physicians only. Please print. Give name and hospital if applicable and date. If not affiliated with any hospital, give address of office. Specify medical diagnosis and sign. In the case of a medical facility, the examining physician should complete this section and the person in charge of such facility or his designated agent shall complete Section 9.

9. For other mandated persons, please give name, title, agency, county and signature.

10. For CL and CPS, indicate the name of person calling, relationship to child, address and telephone number.

11. For ChildLine use only, indicate the date, time, and day the oral report was received from referral source and sign the form.

CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICE REPORT OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE
30 DAY REPORT

INSTRUCTIONS: Send two copies of this completed form to ChildLine & Abuse Registry, Department of Public Welfare, Lanco Lodge, 3rd Flr., P.O. Box 2675, Harrisburg, Pa. 17120, within 30 days of the receipt of an oral report of suspected abuse. Please type or print.

REGISTER NO.

I. IDENTIFYING INFORMATION (At Time of Alleged Incident)

A. DATE OF INCIDENT | DATE OF ORAL REPORT

B. NAME OF CHILD (Last, First, Initial) | BIRTHDATE

ADDRESS (Include Street, City, State, Zip Code) | COUNTY

C. NATURAL/ADOPTIVE MOTHER (Last, First, Initial)

ADDRESS (Include Street, City, State, Zip Code) | COUNTY

D. NATURAL/ADOPTIVE FATHER (Last, First, Initial)

ADDRESS (Include Street, City, State, Zip Code) | COUNTY

E. OTHER PERSON(S) RESPONSIBLE FOR CHILD (Last, First, Initial)

ADDRESS (Include Street, City, State, Zip Code) | COUNTY

F. ALLEGED PERPETRATOR (Last, First, Initial)

ADDRESS (Include Street, City, State, Zip Code) | COUNTY

II. NATURE OF ALLEGED ABUSE/NEGLECT

A. TYPE OF ABUSE/NEGLECT

1. ☐ PHYSICAL INJURIES
   - ☐ BURNS/SCALDING
   - ☐ FRACTURES
   - ☐ SKULL FRACTURES
   - ☐ SUBDURAL HEMATOMA
   - ☐ BRUISES/WELTS/ECCHYMOSIS
   - ☐ LACERATIONS/CONTUSIONS/ABRASIONS
   - ☐ WOUNDS/PUNCTURES/BITES
   - ☐ BRAIN DAMAGE
   - ☐ POISONING
   - ☐ ASPHYXIATION/SUFFOCATION
   - ☐ INTERNAL INJURIES/HEMORRHAGE
   - ☐ DISMEMBERMENT
   - ☐ SPRAINS/DISLOCATIONS
   - ☐ DRUGS/ALCOHOL
   - ☐ DROWNING
   - ☐ OTHER _____

2. ☐ MENTAL INJURIES (EXPLAIN) _____

3. ☐ SEXUAL INJURIES
   - ☐ RAPE
   - ☐ STATUTORY RAPE
   - ☐ INCEST
   - ☐ INVOLUNTARY/VOLUNTARY DEVIATE SEXUAL INTERCOURSE
   - ☐ INDECENT ASSAULT
   - ☐ PROMOTING PROSTITUTION

4. ☐ PHYSICAL NEGLECT
   - ☐ MALNUTRITION
   - ☐ FAILURE TO THRIVE
   - ☐ ABANDONMENT (Prolonged and/or Repeated)
   - ☐ EXPOSURE TO ELEMENTS
   - ☐ POISONING
   - ☐ OTHER _____

B. EXTENT OF ALLEGED ABUSE/NEGLECT

1. DESCRIBE: _____

2. DID CHILD DIE DUE TO ABUSE/NEGLECT ☐ YES ☐ NO

III. CASE STATUS

A. CHILD

1. Was Child Seen By C.P.S. Worker Within 24 Hours of Oral Report. ☐ YES ☐ NO

Continued on reverse side

2. Was Emergency Protective Custody (Up to 72 Hours) Taken. ☐ YES ☐ NO

a. By Whom:

☐ Physician/Director of Medical Facility (Up to 24 Hours)
☐ Law Enforcement Officer/Court Official
☐ Protective Services Worker With a Court Order

b. Did the C.P.S. Hold a Conference With the Caretaker(s) Within 48 Hours of Taking Custody. ☐ YES ☐ NO

3. Was Non-Emergency (Dispositional) Court Action Taken? (Including Voluntary Agreement with Court Order) ☐ YES ☐ NO

4. Did Continued Custody (Indefinite Period) Occur as a Result of Either Emergency Protective Custody (A-2) or Non-Emergency (Dispositional) Court Action (A-3) ☐ YES ☐ NO

(If Yes, Answer 4-a)

a. Court Order Resulted In:

☐ Placement of Child
☐ Services to Child in Own Home

B. PERPETRATOR

1. Were Criminal Charges Initiated by Anyone Against the Perpetrator? ☐ YES ☐ NO

C. STATUS OF EVALUATION

1. ☐ **FOUNDED** (Court Finding) Per Protective Service Regulations - Section(s) _____

2. ☐ **INDICATED** (If Checked, Answer a. or b.)

☐ a. Perpetrator Admitted to Serious Abuse

☐ b. C.P.S. Investigation & Available Medical Evidence Determined That Substantial Evidence of Alleged Abuse Exists. (If Checked, Answer 2b - (1) Below)

1. Source of Medical Evidence (Do Not List Name) _____ (Title)

c. Per Protective Service Regulations - Section(s) _____

3. ☐ **UNFOUNDED**

a. Allegations Not Substantiated Per Protective Service Regulations - Section(s) _____

D. Explanation of the Basis for the Status Determined - Narrative (Do not use names of persons involved. Relationships i.e. mother, father, child, perpetrator, etc., may be used.)

E. COUNTY | DATE FORM COMPLETED

CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES WORKER

CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES SUPERVISOR

IV. CHILDLINE USE ONLY

TABLE	CODES	
A.	1.	2.
B.	1.	
C.	1.	
D.	1.	DAYS
E.	1.	

APPENDIX B

DIRECTORY OF DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE REGIONAL OFFICES
DIRECTORY OF COUNTY CHILDREN AND YOUTH SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE REGIONAL OFFICES

CENTRAL REGION
Dept. of Public Welfare
Child Welfare Services
210 Grandview Avenue
Camp Hill, PA 17011
717-787-7066

NORTHEAST REGION
Dept. of Public Welfare
Children and Youth Services
100 Lackawanna Avenue
Scranton, PA 18501
717-961-4376

SOUTHEAST REGION
Dept. of Public Welfare
Child Welfare Division - Room 502
1400 Spring Garden Street
Philadelphia, PA 19130
215-238-6171

WESTERN REGION
Dept. of Public Welfare
Child Welfare Division - Room 701
300 Liberty Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15222
412-565-5237

COUNTY CHILDREN AND YOUTH SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES

(The Agencies are accessible at the first number during office hours and at the second number, if different, after hours)

ADAMS COUNTY
Adams County Children and Youth Services
123 Baltimore Street
Gettysburg, PA 17325
717-334-6781/334-8101

ALLEGHENY COUNTY
Allegheny County Children & Youth Services
933 Penn Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15222
412-355-5701 (or 323-2200 Northside Office or
672-8526 McKeesport Office)

ARMSTRONG COUNTY
Children and Youth Services of Armstrong Co.
200 Oak Avenue
Kittanning, PA 16201
412-548-4600/548-5105

BEAVER COUNTY
Children and Youth Services of Beaver Co.
1002 3rd Street
Beaver, PA 15009
412-775-4510

BEDFORD COUNTY
Bedford County Children and Youth
Courthouse Annex
South Juliana Street
P.O. Box 143
Bedford, PA 15522
814-623-1148/623-1105

BERKS COUNTY
Berks County Children & Youth Services
Twelfth Floor, Courthouse
Reading, PA 19601
215-372-8961/372-3390

BLAIR COUNTY
Blair County Children & Youth Services
411 Allegheny Street
Hollidaysburg, PA 16648
814-695-5541/944-2023

BRADFORD COUNTY
Bradford County Children & Youth Services
R.D. No. 1
Box 166-A
Towanda, PA 18848
717-265-2154/265-2424

BUCKS COUNTY
Bucks County Children & Youth Soc. Serv. Agency
Neshaminy Manor Center
Doylestown, PA 17801
215-343-2800 (or 968-5871 Newtown Office)/
348-3524

BUTLER COUNTY
Butler County Children & Youth Agency
133 E. Cunningham Avenue
Butler, PA 16001
412-285-4731/287-7769

CAMBRIA COUNTY
Cambria County Children & Youth Services
121 N. Julian Street
Ebensburg, PA 15931
814-472-5860/536-5311
(535-8211 Johnstown Office)

CAMERON COUNTY
Children & Youth Services of Cameron Co.
Courthouse
Emporium, PA 15834
814-486-3265/486-3725

CARBON COUNTY
Children & Youth Services of Carbon Co.
39-41 Broadway
Jim Thorpe, PA 18229
717-325-3644

CENTRE COUNTY
Centre County Children's Services
116 South Allegheny Street
4th Floor, Temple Court
Bellefonte, PA 16823
814-355-7555/234-0234

CHESTER COUNTY
Chester County Children & Youth Services
14 East Biddle Street
West Chester, PA 19380
215-431-6110

CLARION COUNTY
Clarion County Children & Youth Services
413 Wood Street
Clarion, PA 16214
814-226-9280/226-7020

CLEARFIELD COUNTY
Clearfield County Children & Youth Services
315 East Market Street
Clearfield, PA 16830
814-765-1541

CLINTON COUNTY
Clinton Co. Children & Youth Soc. Serv. Agency
Courthouse
Lock Haven, PA 17745
717-748-8059/748-2936

COLUMBIA COUNTY
Columbia County Children & Youth Services
Children and Youth Building
591 West Main Street
Bloomsburg, PA 17815
717-784-1991/387-0212

CRAWFORD COUNTY
Crawford County Child Welfare Services
776 Park Avenue
Meadville, PA 16335
814-724-8380/724-2545

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Cumberland County Children's Services
50 West High Street
Carlisle, PA 17013
717-243-2020/243-4121

DAUPHIN COUNTY
Dauphin Co. Soc. Serv. for Children & Youth
17 South 2nd Street
Harrisburg, PA 17101
717-255-2870

DELAWARE COUNTY
Children & Youth Serv. of Delaware County
Front and Orange Street
Media, PA 19063
215-891-2501 or 891-2507/891-2501
(876-7126 Chester Office/352-8003 Upper Darby Off.)

ELK COUNTY
Elk County Children and Youth Agency
Courthouse
Box 78
Ridgway, PA 15853
814-776-1161/776-6121

ERIE COUNTY
Children's Services of Erie County
606 West Second Street
Erie, PA 16507
814-459-1341/453-5656

FAYETTE COUNTY
Fayette County Children and Youth Services
11 East Penn Street
Uniontown, PA 15401
412-438-7530/437-2746

FOREST COUNTY
Children's Services of Forest County
Courthouse, Elm Street
Tionesta, PA 16353
814-755-4522/723-7553

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Franklin County Children & Youth Services
191 Franklin Farm Lane
Chambersburg, PA 17201
717-263-1900/264-2813 or 263-1611

FULTON COUNTY
Fulton County Services for Children
Courthouse Annex No. 1
McConnellsburg, PA 17233
717-485-3553

GREENE COUNTY
Children & Youth Services of Greene County
404 County Office Building
Waynesburg, PA 15370
412-852-1171, Ext. 217

HUNTINGDON COUNTY
Huntingdon County Children's Services
Courthouse Annex
205 Penn Street
Huntingdon, PA 16652
814-643-3270 or 814-643-4231/643-2290

INDIANA COUNTY
Indiana County Child Welfare Services
Courthouse, 3rd Floor
Indiana, PA 15701
412-465-2551, Ext. 292/349-1428

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Jefferson County Child Welfare Services
Jefferson County Service Center
R.D. No. 5
Brookville, PA 15825
814-849-3696/849-8031

JUNIATA COUNTY
Juniata Co. Children & Youth Soc. Serv.
Courthouse Annex
Mifflintown, PA 17059
717-436-8991, Ext. 224/436-2213

LACKAWANNA COUNTY
Lackawanna Co. Bur. of Childrens Services
Lackawanna County Office Building
200 Adams Avenue
Scranton, PA 18503
717-961-6843/961-6781

LANCASTER COUNTY
Lancaster Co. Children & Youth Soc. Serv. Agency
900 E. King Street
Lancaster, PA 17602
717-299-7925/394-1852

LAWRENCE COUNTY
Lawrence County Children's Services
417 Court Street
New Castle, PA 16101
412-658-2558

LEBANON COUNTY
Lebanon Co. Children & Youth Services
Room 401, Municipal Building
8th & Oak Streets
Lebanon, PA 17042
717-273-8134/272-2054

LEHIGH COUNTY
Lehigh Co. Office of Children & Youth Serv.
Courthouse Annex
523 Hamilton Street
Allentown, PA 18101
215-820-3064

LUZERNE COUNTY
Luzerne County Children & Youth Services
54 W. Union Street
Wilkes-Barre, PA 18702
717-822-4151 or 826-2258
(or 459-0721 Hazelton Center)

LYCOMING COUNTY
Lycoming Co. Department of Children & Youth
48 West Third Street
Williamsport, PA 17701
717-323-9811, Ext. 2405/326-6121

McKEAN COUNTY
McKean County Children & Youth Serv.
Courthouse
Smethport, PA 16749
814-887-5571, Ext. 32/887-2424

MERCER COUNTY
Mercer County Children & Youth Services
Northwest PA Bank and Trust Building
118 Pitt Street
Mercer, PA 16137
412-662-3800 or 622-2703/662-4730

MIFFLIN COUNTY
Mifflin County Child Welfare Services
18-32 Juniata Street
Lewistown, PA 17044
717-248-3994

MONROE COUNTY
Children's Bureau of Monroe County
408 Main Street
Stroudsburg, PA 18360
717-421-5341

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Montgomery County Children & Youth Services
1 Montgomery Plaza, 2nd Floor
Norristown, PA 19401
215-278-3667/275-1222

MONTOUR COUNTY
Montour County Children and Youth Services
Courthouse
Danville, PA 17821
717-275-1827/784-3010

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY
Children & Youth Div. of Northampton Co.
Dept. of Human Services
Northampton County Government Center
7th & Washington Streets
Easton, PA 18042
215-258-5321

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY
Northumberland Co. Children & Youth Services
150 North 3rd Street
Sunbury, PA 17801
717-286-7721, Ext. 26/286-4556

PERRY COUNTY
Perry Co. Children and Youth Services
Courthouse, Box 123
New Bloomfield, PA 17068
717-582-2131

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia Co. Children & Youth Agency
City Hall Annex, Room 900
Philadelphia, PA 19107
215-686-6100

PIKE COUNTY
Pike County Children & Youth Services
410 Broad St., Courthouse Annex No. 1
Milford, PA 18337
717-296-6332/253-3848

POTTER COUNTY
Potter County Children & Youth Services
Courthouse
112 Main Street
Coudersport, PA 16915
814-274-8670

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY
Schuylkill Co. Children & Youth Services
118 East Norwegian Street
Pottsville, PA 17901
717-628-5635 or 462-3972/544-8257

SNYDER COUNTY
Snyder County Children & Youth Services
Courthouse, P.O. Box 423
Middleburg, PA 17842
717-837-0691

SOMERSET COUNTY
Children & Youth Services of Somerset Co.
134 North Center Avenue, Klatzkin Bldg.
P.O. Box 294
Somerset, PA 15501
814-445-8989/443-3679

SULLIVAN COUNTY
Sullivan Co. Soc. Serv. Agency for
Children and Youth
132 West Main Street
P.O. Box 71
Dushore, PA 18614
717-928-8108/924-3045

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY
Susquehanna Co. Serv. for Children & Youth
Legion Hall
Montrose, PA 18801
717-278-3887/278-3841

TIOGA COUNTY
Agency for Children & Youth of Tioga Co.
118 Main Street
Wellsboro, PA 16901
717-724-1906

UNION COUNTY
Union County Children and Youth Services
Courthouse
South Second Street
Lewisburg, PA 17837
717-524-4461, Ext. 30 or 41/742-8513

VENANGO COUNTY
Venango County Children & Youth Services
P.O. Box 231
Franklin, PA 16323
814-437-6814/437-6871

WARREN COUNTY
Children's Services of Warren County
Courthouse
Warren, PA 16365
814-723-7550, Ext. 63/723-7553

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Children & Youth Soc. Serv. Agency of
Washington County
Jefferson Center Plaza
Washington, PA 15301
412-222-6220

WAYNE COUNTY
Wayne County Children & Youth Services
Courthouse Annex
Court Street
Honesdale, PA 18431
717-253-5972 or 253-5970/253-1622

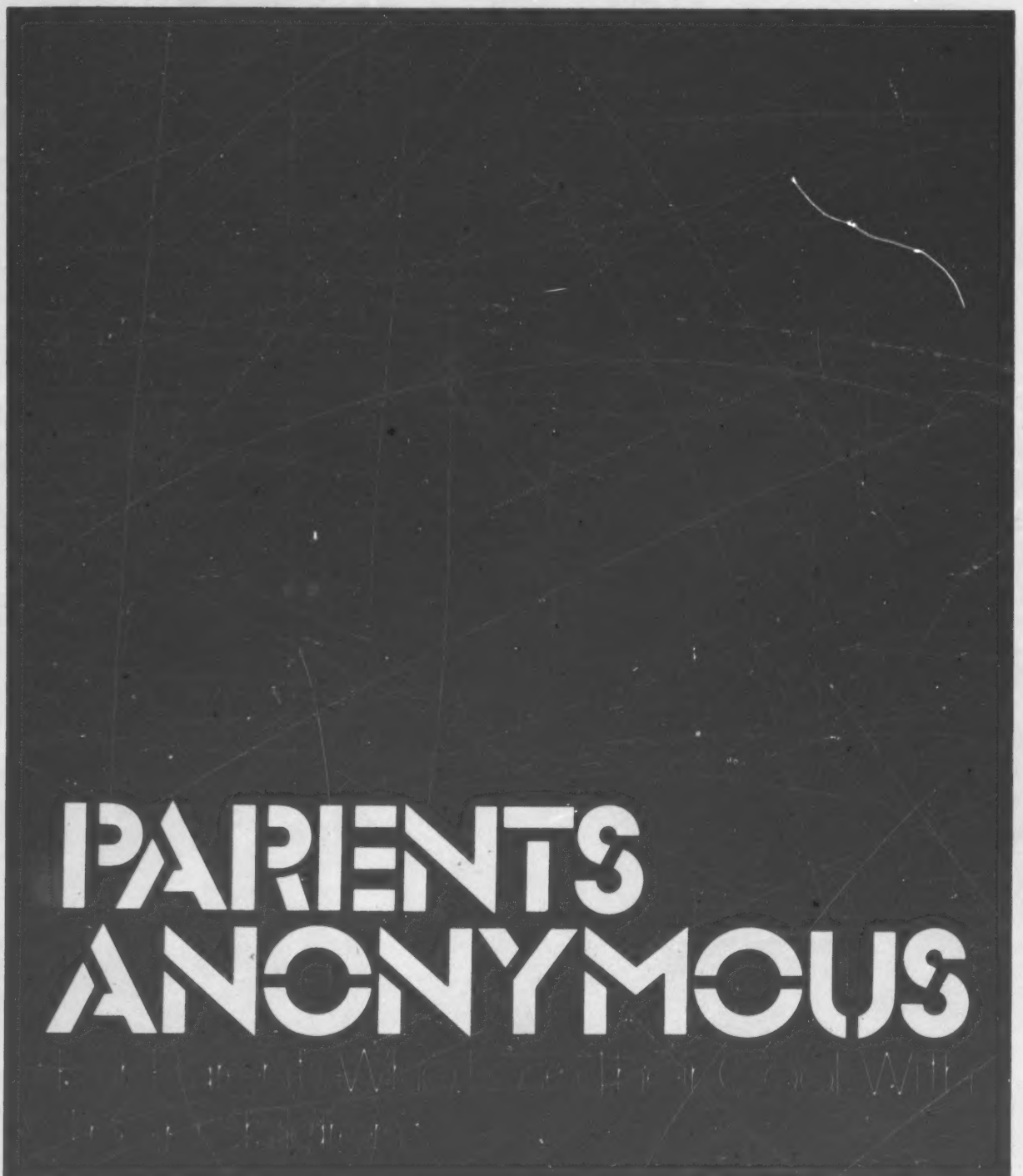
WESTMORELAND COUNTY
Westmoreland County Children's Bureau
303 Courthouse Square, 3rd Floor
Greensburg, PA 15601
412-834-2191, Ext. 220

WYOMING COUNTY
Wyoming County Children & Youth Services
R.D. No. 4
P.O. Box 490
Tunkhannock, PA 18657
717-836-5171/829-1341 or 1-800-432-8007 HelpLine

YORK COUNTY
Children's Services of York County
108 Pleasant Acres Road
R.D. No. 7
York, PA 17402
717-755-1911

APPENDIX C

DIRECTORY OF PARENTS ANONYMOUS CHAPTERS IN PENNSYLVANIA



For More Information, Call ChildLine 800-932-0313
or your local chapter at

PWPE 40 - 11-79

The Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare encourages the development of these and similar self-help groups for parents of abused children.

SELF-HELP GROUPS

The following is a list of the operating Parents' Anonymous chapters known to ChildLine as of February 1, 1980.

ADAMS COUNTY

GETTYSBURG
Meets: Monday 7:00 - 9:00 p.m.
Hotline: (717) 334-8275

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

Hotline (412) 562-9440 I & R on all Allegheny Chapters

BRENTWOOD
Meets: Monday 7:30 - 9:00 p.m.
Sponsor: (412) 466-3636 (Ext. 2212) (work)
(412) 882-3265 (home)

HILL-OAKLAND
Meets: Tuesday 10:00 - 12:00 noon
Sponsor: (412) 621-2828
(412) 682-4661 (office)

McKEESPORT
Meets: Wednesday 7:00 - 9:00 p.m.
Sponsor: (412) 241-6139

MONROEVILLE
Meets: Monday 7:00 - 9:00 p.m.
Sponsor: (412) 731-7879
(412) 372-2923

MOUNT LEBANON
Meets: Tuesday 8:00 p.m.
Sponsor: (412) 833-6177 (office)
(412) 221-0314 (home)

NORTH HILLS
Meets: Tuesday 7:00 - 9:00 p.m.
Sponsor: (412) 366-2199

PITTSBURGH PARENTS UNITED (for individuals and families that have experienced sexual abuse)
Meets: Thursday 7:00 - 9:00 p.m.
Sponsor: (412) 261-2077 (office)
(412) 372-9125 (home)

PITTSBURGH CHAPTERS 1 & 2
Meets: Monday 7:00 - 9:00 p.m.
Sponsor: (412) 421-8404

PITTSBURGH CHAPTER 3
Meets: Wednesday 7:00 - 9:00 p.m.
Sponsor: (412) 784-0378

PITTSBURGH TEEN GROUP
Meets: Wednesday 7:00 - 9:00 p.m.
Sponsor: (412) 391-4100 (Ext. 664)

SEWICKLEY
Meets: Tuesday 7:30 - 9:00 p.m.
Sponsor: (412) 741-3103
(412) 741-5984

TARENTUM
Meets: Tuesday 10:00 - 12:00 noon
Sponsor: (412) 224-9534 (home)
(412) 224-9600 (office)

WILKINSBURG
Meets: Thursday 7:00 - 9:00 p.m.
Sponsor: (412) 371-6606 (office)
(412) 422-7299 (home)

ARMSTRONG COUNTY

FORD CITY
Meets: Wednesday 6:30 - 8:30 p.m.
Sponsor: (412) 224-9600 (office)
(412) 224-9534 (home)
Hotline: (412) 339-1048

BEAVER COUNTY - PA Office: 728-7071

Meets: Monday 7:00 - 9:00 p.m.
Sponsor: (412) 775-6494 (office)
Hotline: (412) 378-4616

BLAIR COUNTY

PARENTS HELPING PARENTS

ALTOONA
Meets: Tuesday 12:15 - 2:15 p.m.
Monday 7:00 - 9:00 p.m.
Tuesday 6:30 - 8:30 p.m.
Hotline: (814) 942-9900
Sponsor: (814) 944-3583

BUCKS COUNTY

PARENTS HELPING PARENTS - Coordinator: (215) 946-8000

LANGHORNE
Meets: Thursday 7:30 - 9:00 p.m.
Sponsor: (215) 757-0410

BUCKS COUNTY - continued

LEVITTOWN No. 1
Meets: Thursday 7:30 - 9:00 p.m.
(every other week)
Sponsor: (215) 752-6426

LEVITTOWN No. 2
Meets: Thursday 10:00 - 12:00 noon
Sponsor: (215) 968-0379

BUTLER COUNTY
BUTLER
Meets: Wednesday 6:30 - 8:30 p.m.
Sponsor: (412) 452-5710

CAMBRIA COUNTY
JOHNSTOWN
Meets: Monday 9:30 - 12:00 noon
Tuesday 7:00 - 9:30 p.m.
Contact: (814) 536-5311

EBENSBURG
Meets: Wednesday 7:00 - 9:30 p.m.
Contact: (814) 536-5311

CENTRE COUNTY
No regular meetings at present time
Hotline: (814) 238-5597
Coordinator: (814) 355-7501

CHESTER COUNTY
WEST CHESTER
Meets: Wednesday 7:00 - 9:00 p.m.
Hotline: (215) 696-4900

CRAWFORD COUNTY
MEADVILLE
Meets: Wednesday 1:00 - 3:00 p.m.
Sponsor: (814) 724-4300 (office)
(814) 336-2523 (home)

ELK COUNTY
RIDGWAY
Meets: Tuesday 7:00 p.m.
Sponsor: (814) 772-5155 (office)
(814) 781-3011 (office)
Hotline: (814) 781-6166

ERIE COUNTY
ERIE
Currently meeting on irregular basis
Sponsor: (814) 866-0951
Hotline: (814) 453-5656

FAYETTE COUNTY
UNIONTOWN
Meets: Wednesday 12:30 (subject to change)
BROWNSVILLE - to open in spring
CONNELSVILLE - to open in spring
Sponsor: (412) 437-1151
Hotline: 437-7661, 564-2473, 437-4912

GREENE COUNTY
No regular meeting times at present
Sponsor: (412) 685-5237

INDIANA COUNTY - PA office (412) 463-8595
BLAIRSVILLE
Meets: Thursday 9:30 - 11:30 a.m.

INDIANA No. 1
Meets: Tuesday 9:30 - 12:00 noon

INDIANA No. 2
Meets: Tuesday 6:00 - 9:00 p.m.

INDIANA TEEN GROUP
Meets: Tuesday 6:00 - 9:00 p.m.

PLUMVILLE
Meets: Wednesday 9:30 - 11:30 a.m.

SALTSBURG
Meets: Monday 9:45 - 12:15 p.m.

Hotline: 911 in Indiana County

LACKAWANNA COUNTY
SCRANTON
Meets: Tuesday 7:30 - 9:30 p.m.
Sponsor: (717) 961-8642
Hotline: (717) 961-1234

LANCASTER COUNTY
LANCASTER
Meets: Tuesday 6:30 - 8:30 p.m.
Sponsor: (717) 393-5150

LEBANON COUNTY
LEBANON
Meets: Tuesday 7:30 - 9:00 p.m.
Hotline: (717) 274-0105

LUZERNE COUNTY
WILKES-BARRE
Meets: Tuesday 6:45 - 8:45 p.m.
Sponsor: (717) 822-7118
Hotline: (800) 432-8007
(717) 829-1341

HAZELTON
Meets: Tuesday 7:30 - 9:00 p.m.
Sponsor: (800) 432-8007
(717) 829-1341

MERCER COUNTY
GREENVILLE
Meets: Thursday 10:30 a.m.

SHARON
Meets: Monday 10:30 a.m.

Sponsor: 662-2703
Hotline: 662-3112

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Meets: Thursday 6:30 - 8:30 p.m.
Hotline: (215) 327-0111

TIOGA COUNTY
WELLSBORO
Meets: Monday 7:00 p.m.
Hotline: (717) 724-3000

WASHINGTON COUNTY
WASHINGTON
Meets: Wednesday 7:00 - 9:00 p.m.
Hotline: (412) 225-2442
Coordinator: (412) 225-9550

WESTMORELAND COUNTY -
PA office (412) 832-7171

GREENSBURG
Meets: Monday 10:00 - 12:00 noon

MONESSEN
Meets: Monday 6:30 - 8:30 p.m.
Hotline: (412) 837-1555

APPENDIX D

DIRECTORY OF SPEAKERS AND TRAINERS IN PENNSYLVANIA

SPEAKERS AND TRAINERS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Speakers/Trainers List

Because of numerous requests to provide names of people who are knowledgeable about child abuse and neglect and available for speaking engagements and/or training sessions, a list follows of people submitted by the county children and youth agency who are willing to make themselves available within their counties. These people can be contacted directly by agencies and organizations looking for assistance.

Speakers and trainers are also available from the State Department of Public Welfare. Contact ChildLine **(800-932-0313)** for more information.

NOTE: The following personnel listing includes the name, title, agency, address, telephone number, and areas of skilled training available in the prevention and/or treatment of child abuse and neglect.

ADAMS COUNTY

Karen Michelman
Director
Adams County Early Childhood Services
922 Johns Ave.
Gettysburg, PA 17325
(717) 334-9363
Mental abuse — speaking

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

Susan Collins
Child Protective Service Supervisor
Allegheny County Children and Youth Services
933 Penn Ave.
Pittsburgh, PA 15222
(412) 355-5710
Physical abuse, gross neglect — speaking, and training

Raymond S. Hart
Supervisor
Western Region County Children and Youth Agencies
300 Liberty Ave., State Office Bldg., Room 701
Pittsburgh, PA 15222
(412) 565-5170
Physical abuse — speaking

Barbara S. Schultz, ACSW, Director
Elizabeth Elmer, MSS, Director of Research and Training
Harriet G. Bennett, MSW, Director of Consultation and Education
Parental Stress Center
918 S. Negley Ave.
Pittsburgh, PA 15232
(412) 661-2674
Physical abuse, gross neglect — speaking and training
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: The Parental Stress Center charges an hourly fee for training sessions Fees for speaking engagements are negotiable, dependent on location, time, etc.

John B. Reinhart, M.D.
Director, Div. of Behavioral Sciences and Professor of Pediatrics and Psychiatry
Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh/University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine
125 DeSoto St.
Pittsburgh, PA 15213
(412) 647-5100
Sexual abuse, physical abuse, mental abuse, gross neglect — speaking, training and consultation to programs

Patrick R. Tamilia
Judge
333 Forbes Ave.
Pittsburgh, PA 15213
(412) 661-6806
Sexual abuse, physical abuse, mental abuse, gross neglect — speaking, and training

Sallie O. Davis
Professor and Executive Director of Parents Anonymous of Pittsburgh
240M Sixth Ave. Bldg.
Pittsburgh, PA 15222
(412) 562-9440
Sexual abuse, physical abuse — training, and conducting workshops

ARMSTRONG COUNTY

C. Roger Butler, Director
Phyllis J. Blackburn, Casework Supervisor
Dennis Demangone, Casework Supervisor
Joyce A. John, Caseworker
Children and Youth Services of Armstrong County
200 Oak Ave.
Kittanning, PA 16201
(412) 548-4600
Sexual abuse, physical abuse, gross neglect — speaking. abuse.
Mr. Demangone's & Ms. Blackburn's area of skill also includes training.
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Mr. Demangone and Ms. Blackburn offer a course on child abuse/neglect for educators at Penn State, New Kensington Campus.

Albert G. Helsel
Executive Director
Family Counseling Center
150 S. Jefferson St.
Kittanning, PA 16201
(412) 543-2941
Sexual abuse, physical abuse, mental abuse — speaking and training.

Betsy Smith
Social Services Coordinator
Day Care Centers of Armstrong Co.
P.O. Box 214
Kittanning, PA 16201
(412) 548-5156
Day care programs — speaking and training

BEAVER COUNTY
Thomas M. Mangino, MSW
Executive Director
Beaver County Children and Youth Services
1002 Third St.
Beaver, PA 15009
(412) 775-4510
Physical abuse, mental abuse, gross neglect — speaking, teaching, and training.

John Kraynack, Jr., MA.
Child Protective Services Supervisor, Casework Supervisor II
Beaver County Children and Youth Services
1002 Third St.
Beaver, PA 15009
(412) 775-4510
Physical abuse, mental abuse, gross neglect — speaking, teaching, and training.

BERKS COUNTY
Bette Schera
Supervisor, Child Abuse Unit
Berks County Children and Youth Services
6th & Court Sts.
Reading, PA 19601
(215) 372-8961
Sexual abuse, physical abuse, mental abuse, gross neglect — speaking, training, and Parent Surrogate Program.

Walter O. Haussman, MSW
Chief, Social Work Section
Mental Health Treatment Center
Reading Hospital and Medical Center
West Reading, PA 19603
(215) 378-6070
Sexual abuse, physical abuse, mental abuse, gross neglect — speaking, training, and psychotherapy.

BUCKS COUNTY
Robert E. Cosner
Supervisor, Child Protective Services Division
Bucks County Children and Youth Social Services Agency
Route 332 & Terry Dr.
Newtown, PA 18940
(215) 968-5871
Sexual abuse, physical abuse, mental abuse, gross neglect — speaking and training.

Stephen B. Harris
First Assistant District Attorney for Bucks County
Courthouse
Doylestown, PA 18901
(215) 348-2911, Ext. 261
Sexual abuse, physical abuse — speaking, training, and prosecuting cases.

CARBON COUNTY
Robert J. Yeck
Executive Director
County Office of Children and Youth Services
39-41 Broadway
Jim Thorpe, PA 18225
(717) 325-3644
Physical abuse — speaking

Theresa Boyle
Casework Supervisor
Carbon County Office of Children and Youth Services
39-41 Broadway
Jim Thorpe, PA 18225
(717) 325-7667
Sexual abuse, physical abuse — speaking

Thomas E. Foley, Jr.
Caseworker
Carbon County Office of Children and Youth Services
39-41 Broadway
Jim Thorpe, PA 18225
(717) 325-3644
Physical abuse — speaking

CENTRE COUNTY
Jay Belsky, Ph.D.
Asst. Prof. of Human Development
Division of Individual & Family Studies, Penn State University
University Park, PA 16802
(814) 863-0267
Physical abuse, gross neglect, causes of child maltreatment — speaking

Valdimir de Lissovoy, Ph.D.
Professor of Child Development and Family Relations
College of Human Development
Pennsylvania State University
University Park, PA 16802
(814) 865-1447
Physical abuse, mental abuse — speaking, training, evaluation.
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: licensed psychologist

Sarah Ingraham Vondrucek, Ph.D.
Clinical Psychologist
1947 Park Forest Ave.
State College, PA 16801
(814) 237-0525
Sexual abuse, mental abuse — speaking, training, psychodynamics and forensic psychology

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Gary I. Shuey, PWA II
Director of Social Services
Cumberland County Children and Youth Services
50 W. High St.
Carlisle, PA 17013
(717) 243-2020
Physical abuse, gross neglect — speaking and training

Nancy J. Kessler
Casework Supervisor
Cumberland County Chiidren and Youth Services
50 W. High St.
Carlisle, PA 17013
(717) 243-2020
Sexual abuse, physical abuse, mental abuse, gross neglect — speaking

Joan S. Kanovitz, MSW
Social Worker
Holy Spirit Hospital
Community Mental Health Center
Camp Hill, PA 17011
(717) 763-2246
Physical abuse, mental abuse — speaking and training

DAUPHIN COUNTY

Dorris E. Tinker, Ph.D
Assistant Professor of Pediatrics
Milton S. Hershey Medical Center
Hershey, PA 17033
(717) 534-8006
Sexual abuse, physical abuse, mental abuse — speaking, training and appearing as expert witness.

Glen S. Bartlett, M.D., Ph.D.
Assistant Professor of Pediatrics & Chairman, Child Protection Team
Pennsylvania State University College of Medicine
Milton S. Hershey Medical Center
Hershey, PA 17033
(717) 534-8006
Sexual abuse, physical abuse, gross neglect — speaking, training and clinical case management

W. S. Warren
Director of Pediatrics
Polyclinic Medical Center
Harrisburg, PA 17105
(717) 782-2459
Sexual abuse, physical abuse, gross neglect — speaking, training and appearing as expert witness

DELAWARE COUNTY

Susan Grossinger
Program Coordinator, Child Protective Service and Intake
Children and Youth Services of Delaware County, Chester Branch Office
5th & Penn Sts.
Chester PA 19013
(215) 876-7126
Sexual abuse, physical abuse, mental abuse, gross neglect — speaking, training and consultation

Kathleen M. Kelly
Director, Media Regional Office
Children and Youth Services of Delaware County
Front & Orange Sts.
Media, PA 19063
(215) 891-2501
Sexual abuse, physical abuse — speaking and training

Joan Sand Reivich
Director of Parent Education
Family Support Center
2 Baily Road
Yeadon, PA 19050
(215) 259-3890 or 622-5660
Physical abuse, mental abuse, gross neglect — speaking, training, abuse prevention for at-risk famiiies and training others in parent education techniques.

Kay Armstrong
Evaluation Coordinator, Volunteer Director
Family Support Center
2 Baily Rd.
Yeadon, PA 19050
(215) 259-3890 or 622-5660
General abuse and neglect — speaking and training volunteers.

Joel S. Robbins
Attorney
3221 Edgmont Ave.
Brookhaven, PA 19015
(215) 874-8204 or 449-1670
Sexual abuse, physical abuse, mental abuse, gross neglect — speaking and training

ELK COUNTY

Bernard G. Meyer
Director
Elk County Children and Youth Agency
P.O. Box 78
Ridgway, PA 15853
(814) 776-1161
Sexual abuse, physical abuse, gross neglect — speaking and training.

Patricia Work
Social Worker
Ridgway Area Psychiatric Center
110 Lincoln St.
Ridgway, PA 15853
(814) 776-2145
Physical abuse, mental abuse, gross neglect — speaking, training and therapeutic intervention.

ERIE COUNTY

Diane Bartlett
Program Coordinator of Protective Services
Children's Services of Erie County
606 W. 2nd St.
Erie, PA 16507
(814) 459-1341
Consultation of Multidisciplinary Teams, Community Councils on Abuse, and programs for self-referred clients.

GREENE COUNTY

Rupert Eder
Director Children and Youth Services of Greene County
404 County Office Bldg.
Waynesburg, PA 15370
(412) 852-1171, Ext. 217
Physical abuse, gross neglect — speaking

Janice Flynn
Casework Supervisor
Children and Youth Services of Greene County
404 County Office Bldg.
Waynesburg, PA 15370
(412) 852-1171, Ext. 217
Sexual abuse, physical abuse, gross neglect — speaking

Thomas Zook
Caseworker
Children and Youth Services of Greene County
404 County Office Bldg.
Waynesburg, PA 15370
(412) 852-1171
Sexual abuse, physical abuse — speaking and training

Ronald K. Teska
Coordinator
Parents Anonymous of Greene County
R. D. 5, Box 414
Cameron, W. Va. 26033
(412) 685-5237
Prevention, speaking, training, organizing self-help groups

LANCASTER COUNTY

Jill S. McVey
Casework Supervisor
Lancaster County Children and Youth Social Service Agency
900 E. King St.
Lancaster, PA 17602
(717) 299-7955
Sexual abuse, physical abuse — speaking, training, developing specialized foster homes.

LEHIGH COUNTY

George H. Yoder
Director
Lehigh County Office of Children and Youth Services
523 Hamilton St., P.O. Box 1548
Allentown, PA 18105
(215) 811-3064
Physical abuse — speaking

Helen B. Ruch
Director
Mental Health Unit, Allentown Hospital
236 N. 17th St.
Allentown, PA 18104
(215) 821-2265
Mental abuse — speaking and training, groups

Raymond P. Seckinger, M.D.
Community Psychiatrist
136-150 South 4th St.
Allentown, PA 18102
(215) 433-6711
Physical abuse, mental abuse, gross neglect — speaking and counselor training.

Thomas P. Zahn, Ph.D.
Clinical Psychologist
2420 Hamilton St.
Allentown, PA 18104
(215) 432-7859
Sexual abuse, physical abuse, mental abuse, gross neglect, speaking — training, diagnosis, psychotherapy, program development consultation

Roy C. Herrenkohl, Ph.D.
Director
Center for Social Research, Lehigh University
10 W. 4th St.
Bethlehem, PA 18105
(215) 861-3800
Sexual abuse, physical abuse, mental abuse, gross neglect, speaking — training, research. Topics that could be covered are: (a) family dynamics in abusive families, (b) the development of abused children, (c) parent-child interactions in abusive families, (d) factors influencing repeated abuse of children, (e) the immediate circumstances of abuse, and (f) evaluating the effectiveness of child abuse services.

Ellen C. Herrenkohl, Ph.D.
Research Scientist
Center of Social Research, Lehigh University
10 W. 4th St.
Bethlehem, PA 18015
(215) 861-3800
Sexual abuse, physical abuse, mental abuse, gross neglect — speaking, training, research and clinical practice.

Ellen L. Fairchild
Pediatric Nurse Practitioner
1620 Highland St.
Allentown, PA 18102
(215) 434-6134
Physical abuse, mental abuse, gross neglect, training of volunteers.

Judith A. Braun, R.N.
Coordinator, Nursing of Children
Allentown Hospital School of Nursing
Allentown, PA 18102
(215) 821-2417 (work) or (215) 437-1404 (home)
Physical abuse, mental abuse, gross neglect — speaking and training.

LUZERNE COUNTY

Helen Mericle
Supervisor, Child Protective Service Unit
Luzerne County Children and Youth Services
111 N. Pennsylvania Blvd.
Wilkes-Barre, PA 18702
(717) 822-4151
Sexual abuse, physical abuse, gross neglect — speaking.
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Speakers available from agency speakers' bureau.

Gary Van Scoy, MSW
Trudie Kertulis
Sponsors, Parents Anonymous
Catholic Social Services
15 S. Franklin St., Suite 303
Wilkes-Barre, PA 18701
(717) 822-7118
Sexual abuse, physical abuse, mental abuse, gross neglect — speaking, training, Parents Anonymous Program

Carol E. Greenwald
Volunteer
Speaker's Bureau of Bi-County Council on Child Abuse
163 Batter St.
Kingston, PA 18704
(717) 287-2903
Sexual abuse, physical abuse, mental abuse, gross neglect — speaking and training.

Linda Day, Ph.D.
Clinical Psychologist Children's Service Center
335 S. Franklin St.
Wilkes-Barre, PA 18702
(717) 825-6425
Sexual abuse, mental abuse — speaking, training, diagnosis and psychotherapy of abused

David A. Kahn, M.D.
Child Psychiatrist
335 S. Franklin St.
Wilkes-Barre, PA 18702
(717) 825-6425
Physical abuse, mental abuse, gross neglect — speaking, training, and developmental assessments.

Deborah Mermelstein
Primary Prevention Specialist
64 W. Riber St.
Wilkes-Barre, PA 18702
(717) 822-9126
Physical abuse, mental abuse — speaking, training, interventions with mothers and infants

Lena Taylor
Social Service Coordinator
Luzerne County Full Year Head Start Policy Council, Inc.
76 W. Northampton St.
Wilkes-Barre, PA 18701
(717) 829-6231, (717) 829-7901 (home)
Physical abuse, gross neglect — speaking and training.

Frank M. Mariano
Socially Maladjusted and Emotionally Distrubed Itinerant Resource Teacher
1533 Terrace Blvd.
Hazleton, PA 18201
(717) 455-9696
Physical abuse, mental abuse — speaking, child abuse and its relation to the school.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Joyce E. Gorora
Community Liaison
Montgomery County Children and Youth Services
1 Montgomery Plaza
Norristown, PA 19401
(215) 278-3667
Sexual abuse, physical abuse — speaking and training.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

Kevin E. Dolan
Supervisor
Northampton County Children and Youth Division
7th & Washington Sts.
Easton, PA 18042
(215) 258-5321
Sexual abuse, physical abuse, gross neglect — speaking and training.

Nadine R. Hartzell
Administrative Planner, Community Educator
Northampton County Children and Youth Division
7th & Washington Sts.
Easton, PA 18042
(215) 258-5321
Sexual abuse, physical abuse, mental abuse, gross neglect — speaking, training in reporting by mandated referral sources.

Robert E. Wisser, Ed.D.
Clinical Psychologist
Northampton County MH/MR
1454 Roselawn Drive
Bethlehem, PA 18017
Group therapy for abusive parents — speaking, training, consultation.

PHILADELPHIA

Lilly M. Lang
Director of Protective Services
Philadelphia County Children and Youth Agency
900 City Hall Annex
Philadelphia, PA 19107
(215) 686-6094
Physical abuse, gross neglect — speaking and community education program.

Susan Weinberg (Ms.)
Social Worker
Philadelphia County Children and Youth, Child Protective Services
900 City Hall Annex
Philadelphia, PA 19107
(215) 686-6177
Sexual abuse, physical abuse, gross neglect — training.

Marilyn Appel, ACSW
Social Work Supervisor - Child Protective Services
Philadelphia County Children and Youth Agency
900 City Hall Annex
Philadelphia, PA 19107
(215) 686-6099
Sexual abuse, physical abuse — speaking and training.

Susan Sandler
Social Worker
Department of Public Welfare
1401 Arch St., 14th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19102
(215) 686-8551
Physical abuse, mental abuse, gross neglect — speaking, training, group work, prevention techniques, and self-help programs.

William J. Fickling
CPS Supervisor; Project Director, Parent Action Network
Philadelphia County Children and Youth Agency
1401 Arch St., 14th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19102
(215) 686-8566
Physical abuse, mental abuse, gross neglect — speaking, training, casework skills, dynamics of the abusive family, and self-help programs.

Dennis J. Fox
Social Worker - Child Protective Services
Philadelphia County Children and Youth Agency
1401 Arch St., 14th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19102
(215) 686-8560
Physical abuse, gross neglect — speaking and writing.

Maddi-Jane Sobel, MSW, ACSW
Private Practitioner/Consultant
1218 Chestnut St., Suite 507
Philadelphia, PA 19107
(215) 928-9325
Sexual abuse — speaking, training, assist in grant writing, treatment, clinical consultation and supervision.

POTTER COUNTY
Thomas B. Reynolds
Executive Director
Potter County Children and Youth Services
225 N. Main St.
Coudersport, PA 16915
(814) 274-8670
Sexual abuse, physical abuse, mental abuse, gross neglect — speaking.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY
Gerald J. Campbell
CPS Supervisor
Schuylkill County Children and Youth Services
118 E. Norwegian St.
Pottsville, PA 17901
(717) 628-5635
Sexual abuse, physical abuse, mental abuse, gross neglect — speaking and training.

Robert T. Fallan
Supervisor
Schuylkill County Children and Youth Services
118 E. Norwegian St.
Pottsville, PA 17901
(717) 628-5635
Physical abuse, gross neglect — speaking.

Maria P. Kornak
Caseworker
Schuylkill County Children and Youth Services
30 W. Main St.
Shenandoah, PA 17976
(717) 462-3972
Sexual abuse, physical abuse, mental abuse, gross neglect — speaking.

WARREN COUNTY
Ann W. Shower
Caseworker, P.A. Sponsor
Children's Services of Warren County
Courthouse
Warren, PA 16365
(814) 723-5385
Physical abuse, mental abuse, gross neglect — training and group leader.

Lloyd Woodward
Supervisor, Child Development Group
9 Melrose Place
Warren, PA 16365
(814) 723-6793
Sexual abuse, physical abuse, mental abuse, gross neglect — speaking.

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Sondra Caffrey (Ms.)
Washington County Coordinator, Parents Anonymous
517 S. Main St.
Washington, PA 15301
(412) 225-9550 or 228-5629
Physical abuse, mental abuse — training and Parents Anonymous organizing

WAYNE COUNTY
Donald C. Thompson, ACSW
Executive Director
Wayne County Children and Youth Service
Court House Annex
Honesdale, PA 18431
(717) 253-5972
Physical abuse, gross neglect — speaking, training and consultation.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY
Westmoreland County Children's Bureau Administrative Staff
303 Courthouse Square
Greensburg, PA 15601
(412) 834-2191, Ext. 3300
Physical abuse, gross neglect — speaking and training.

Dora Noble
Coordinator
Parents Anonymous
250 W. Pittsburgh St.
Greensburg, PA 15671
(412) 832-7171
Physical abuse, mental abuse, neglect — speaking and self-help groups.

Richard F. Kunkle, M.D.
Assistant Director, Dept. of Emergency Medicine
Latrobe Area Hospital
Latrobe, PA 15650
(412) 537-1187
Sexual abuse, physical abuse, gross neglect — speaking, training and slide presentation.

Pascal D. Spino, M.D.
311 S. Maple Ave.
Greensburg, PA 15601
(412) 834-2375
Physical abuse, mental abuse, gross neglect — speaking.

WYOMING COUNTY

James F. Huff
Director
Wyoming County Children and Youth Services
P.O. Box 490
Tunkhannock, PA 18657
(717) 836-5171
Sexual abuse, physical abuse, mental abuse, gross neglect — speaking and training.

APPENDIX E

A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. BAKAN, DAVID. *Slaughter of the Innocents: a Study of the Battered Child Phenomenon.* San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1971.

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4. DeCOURCY, PETER, and DeCOURCY, JUDITH. *A Silent Tragedy: Child Abuse in the Community.* Port Washington, New York: Alfred Publishing Company, 1973.

5. EBELING, NANCY B., and HILL, DEBORAH A., eds. *Child Abuse: Intervention and Treatment.* Acton, Massachusetts: Publishing Sciences Group, 1975.

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18. POLANSKY, NORMAN A.; DeSAIX, CHRISTINE; SHARLIN, SHLOMO A. *Child Neglect: Understanding and Reaching the Parent.* New York: Child Welfare Leage of America, Inc., 1976.

19. RICHETTE, LISA AVERSA. *The Throwaway Children.* New York: Dell Publishing Co., Inc., July, 1973.

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22. STEINMETZ, SUZANNE K., and STRAUS, MURRAY A., eds. *Violence in the Family.* New York: Harper and Row, 1974.

23. SUSSMAN, ALAN, and COHEN, STEPHEN J. *Reporting Child Abuse and Neglect: Guidelines for Legislation.* Cambridge, Massachusetts: Ballinger, 1975.

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REFERENCES

AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION, Children's Division, P.O. Box 266, Denver, Colorado, 80201. (various free pamphlets)

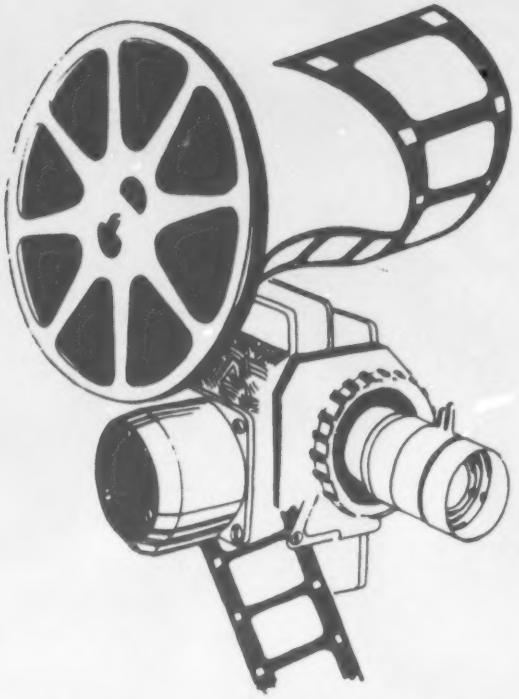
KALISCH, BEATRICE J. *Child Abuse and Neglect.* Connecticut: Greenwood Press, Inc., 1978. (annotated bibliography)

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH COMMUNICATION CENTER, Parklawn Building, Room 15005, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland. (various pamphlets and reports)

SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, Washington, D.C., 20402. (various pamphlets, some free and others at nominal charge)

APPENDIX F

CHILD ABUSE FILMS



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
WELFARE PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS OFFICE

CHILD ABUSE FILMS

BARB: BREAKING THE CYCLE OF CHILD ABUSE · Color 1978

This film is designed to enhance its public awareness value. Barb's thoughts and feelings as an abuser are included, as well as additional case histories of other actual abusers. The audience will gain vivid insights into the dynamics of abuse as they become involved with the lives of those who appear on the screen. They also will see clear demonstrations of how the courts and social service agencies can provide a supportive network for the abusive family. 28 min.

BATTERED CHILD, THE B&W 1969

A documentary study of child abuse based on the book of the same name by Drs. C. Henry Kempe and Roy E. Helfer. These doctors head a team consisting of psychiatrists, pediatricians and social workers at the University of Colorado Medical Center who study the causes of physical child abuse and treat children who are affected emotionally by having been abused either physically or mentally. The theme of the film centers on the premise that mental illness evidenced by parents who abused children is as real as the consequent suffering of the children. Therefore, these parents may need psychiatric therapy rather than penal action. 58 minutes

CHAIN TO BE BROKEN, A Color 1978

This is an exciting new film dealing with solutions and alternatives to the child abuse problem, explored by film and television star, Arte Johnson. Every community has resources to solve the child abuse puzzle. Knowing how to fit the puzzle pieces together is the key. This film highlights Parents Anonymous, a working solution for parents with abuse problems. A crisis house is presented to give insight to those who work with and for troubled families. 28 min.

CHILD ABUSE: CRADLE OF VIOLENCE Color 1977

This is a powerful documentary. The message is told by the quiet recollections of self-controlled mothers and fathers who recall with a new-found positive emotion what it was like to abuse their children. They're not actors, but parents who relate their true stories of the problems that led to their abuse, how they got help, and what they're like now. They continually suggest alternatives to violent behavior with children. 20 minutes.

CRY OF PAIN, A Color 1978

Candid interviews with abusive parents reveal that they are ordinary people from all walks of life who are re-enacting their own tragic childhoods. They are people who need and want help. This film explores a problem that our society must face, and suggests affirmative action for caring communities. 15 minutes

FRAGILE, HANDLE WITH CARE · Color 1975

Narrated by Bill Cosby, this film's message is that one of every ten families is involved at some time with child abuse. Several incidents of child abuse are portrayed, depicting parents who step over the line between discipline and child abuse, and whose children bear the brunt of their loss or lack of self control. Protective Services help through temporary shelter, foster homes, hotlines and counseling aid in the breaking of the cycle of child abuse and attempt to preserve the family. 33 minutes

INCEST: THE VICTIM NOBODY BELIEVES Color 1978

This is one of the first films to openly discuss the issue of sexual abuse. It also points out the impact a childhood incestuous experience can have on a victim's entire life. In a candid discussion, three young women openly discuss what it's like to be a child caught in a web of fear, confusion, isolation and guilt. This is an excellent tool to heighten the awareness of the public and social service professionals who must deal with this problem. 23 minutes

INTERVIEWING THE CHILD ABUSE VICTIM Color 1978

Through a series of actual interviews of child abuse victims, different techniques are observed. The viewer is encouraged to form his own judgments about the effectiveness of each individual interview, since they are all spontaneous and unrehearsed. Anyone who will ever have occasion to interview a child abuse victim will benefit from this perceptive training film. 27 minutes

LAST TABOO, THE Color 1978

With enormous emotional impact, the stories of six childhood sexual abuse victims interweave to form a compelling documentary. The audience will appreciate the trauma that often is associated with such early incidents, and will become more aware of the need for programs that can help both victim and abuser. It is invaluable for training and for public awareness under properly controlled conditions. 28 minutes

RAISED IN ANGER Color 1979

Narrated by Ed Asner, this film looks at the real world of parenthood. The film points out child abuse as a family problem with two victims, the parent and the child. Sometimes there are two parent perpetrators, the aggressive abuser who inflicts harm and the passive abuser who fails to intercede. Community resources like Parents Anonymous groups and parental stress centers are shown as available resources to aid the family relationship. The film can be used for workshops, training, community meetings, and to serve as the threshold for discussion. 54 minutes.

TOGETHER ON MAIN STREET Color 1978

Narrated by Bill Bixby, this film tells the true stories of two parents who physically abused their children. Betty, portrayed by Maureen Kennedy, tells of her search for help, of not getting it, and what happened to her and her children. Rob, the real parent, tells his own story about his search for help, of getting it, and what can happen if communities have adequate knowledge, services and a sense of committment. 14 minutes

WAR OF THE EGGS, THE Color 1976

This film deals with child abuse and focuses on the reactions of abusing parents. Following a quarrel between the couple, the wife badly injures their two-year-old son. While the child undergoes emergency surgery, a hospital psychiatrist tries to help. Under his gentle questioning, the couple's denials and defenses begin to crumble, and they are brought face to face with their basic problem - self-hatred. Painfully, husband and wife open up to each other and accept responsibility for what they have done and turn for help. 27 minutes

WHOSE CHILD IS THIS? Color 1978

This film is set in an elementary school where the teacher suspects one of her pupils is suffering from child abuse. It explains the approach and the procedures of trying to rectify the situation. 28 minutes

These films dealing with child abuse are available (at a charge of $3.00 per reel to cover mailing costs) from the address below:

Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare
Welfare Press and Publications Office
Audio Visual Section
Room B-09, Health and Welfare Building
P.O. Box 2675
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

Phone: (717) 787-6554

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PUBLIC AWARENESS MATERIALS AVAILABLE

These materials are available from the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare for your individual information or in quantities for education and campaign purposes.

WHAT EVERYONE SHOULD KNOW ABOUT CHILD ABUSE - A booklet describing the aspects of abuse, some signs to look for, some ways people can be helped, and places to get help or to report your concerns.

CHILD ABUSE PRIMER - This gives a historical perspective of abuse from the 1800s leading up to the development of Pennsylvania's Law.

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT - Proceedings from a workshop on the management of child abuse cases among the legal, medical and social work professions. (1977)

CHILD ABUSE MODEL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES - Guidelines for establishing and coordinating multidisciplinary teams in Pennsylvania (1977).

THE ABC's OF CONDUCTING A PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGN ON CHILD ABUSE - A manual with some basic suggestions for professional, civic and educational groups in establishing a publicity campaign on child abuse awareness.

ANNUAL CHILD ABUSE REPORT - Additional copies of this annual report on child abuse, as well as a limited number of prior Reports, are available.

CHILDLINE TELEPHONE STICKERS - Green and white peel-off stickers, 3½ x 1 inch, for placement on or near telephones.

BOOKMARKS - 8½ x 2 inch wide heavy stick illustrated markers printed with CHILDLINE information are available in five different colors. The message on the bookmarks is "The world is poorer when a child is neglected or abused".

YOU MUST HELP - This brochure is specifically geared to persons in those professions which are mandated by the Pennsylvania Child Abuse Law to report any incident of abuse and neglect.

IT ISN'T EASY BEING A PARENT - Directed towards parents, this pamphlet explains what help is available in Pennsylvania for parents who feel they need assistance in order to avoid abusing their children.

FOCUS ON FILMS - A list of child abuse films available for public use through the Department's film library.

ENVELOPE STUFFER CARD - A 3½ x 7 card in English and Spanish giving information on where to report suspected child abuse.

ACT 124 (CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES ACT) and its accompanying regulations details the entire law which was enacted in November 1975. Copies of both are available.

POSTERS - Four posters entitled "Whats Wrong?", "Who Would Hurt a Little Child," "Parents Anonymous" and "Help Stop Child Abuse" are available.

FOR SAMPLE COPIES, WRITE

Welfare Press and Publications Office
Child Abuse Prevention Campaign
Department of Public Welfare
P.O. Box 2675
Harrisburg, PA 17120

Pennsylvania Department of
Public Welfare

Dick Thornburgh
Governor

Helen B. O'Bannon
Secretary of Public Welfare

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